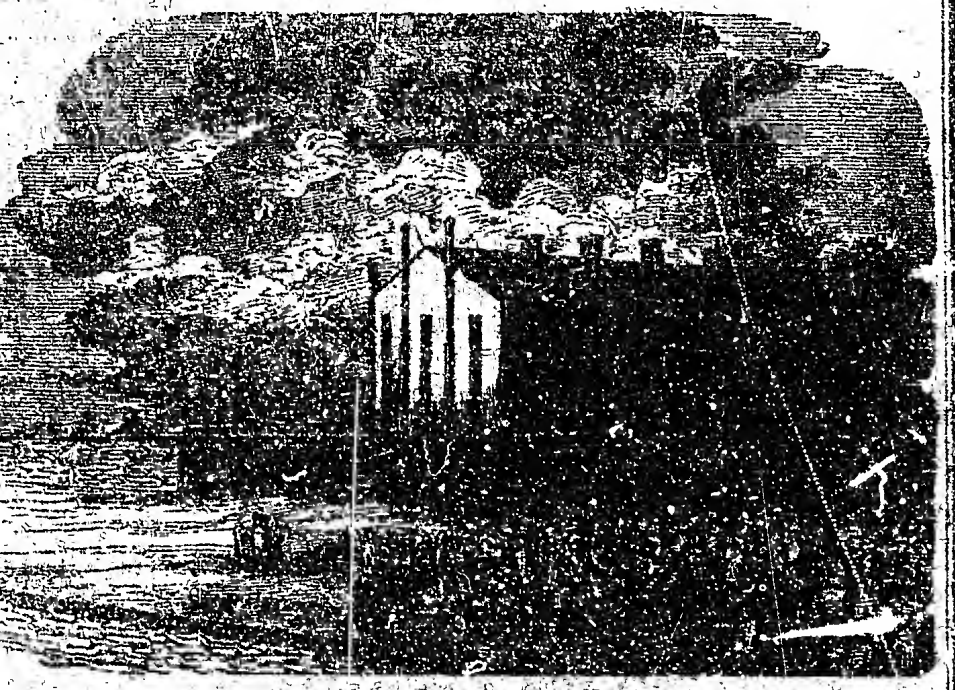
THE

LIBERTY ALMANAC

FOR 1849.



PUBLIC SLAVE PRISON AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The above is a view of the present Jail, at Washington. In this prison were confined the 78 fugitives captured in the schooner Pearl.

2 nd. Edition

New York:

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WILLIAM HARNED, AGENT, NO. 61 JOHN STREET.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1840.

There will be four Eclipses this year: two of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

I. The Sun eclipsed February 22, at the time of New Moon in the evening, invisible It will be visible in the eastern part of Asia, the North Pacific Ocean, and Russian America. The Eclipse will be central and annular on the meridian in longitude 151° 9′ east from Greenwich, and latitude 41° 22′ north.

II. Moon eclipsed on Thursday, March 8, in the evening, visible, and chiefly visible in the United States. Magnitude at the middle of the Eclipse, 8.86 digits on the Moon's southern limb.

III. Sun eclipsed at the time of New Moon, August 18, in the morning, (17th, in the evening, in the western states,) invisible. This Eclipse will be visible in most of the Indian Ocean, in the south-east part of Africa, in Madagascar, and in the southern parts of Australia. It will be central and total on the meridian in longitude 91° east from Greenwich, and latitude 36° 8′ south.

IV. Moon eclipsed September 2, at the time of Full Moon in the afternoon, (morning in the western states,) invisible. Visible in the opposite hemisphere. Magnitude, 7.09 digits on the Moon's northern limb.

RISINGS AND SETTINGS OF PLANETS AND STARS.

The reader should understand that these are not materially effected by the *longitude* of a place: and also that when the hour is less than 6, it is in the morning; and when greater than 6, it is in the evening.

Date.	PLANET.	Boston.	Washington.	Charleston.	Date.	PLANET.	Boston.	Washington.	Ch'leston.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Jan. 9	Venus sets,	8 11	8 16	8 25	July 13	Venus rises,	1 42	1 50	2 3
" 20	" "	8 36	8 39	8 44	" 23	Saturn rises	10 20	10 20	10 21
" 29	" "	8 55	8 56	8 58	" 28	" "	10 0	10 1	10 1
Feb. 9	" "	9 17	9 16	9 14	Aug 4	7 Stars rise,	11 6	11 18	11 35
" 20	" "	9 37	9 33	9 28	" 7	Venus rises,	1 32	1 41	1 57
Mar. 7	" "	10 1	9 54	9 43	" 9	7 Stars rise,	10 47	10 58	11 16
" 18	" "	10 11	10 2	9 48	" 17	Venus rises	1 37	1 47	2 2
" 26	" "	10 17	10 7	9 50	" 23	7 Stars rise,	9 56	10 7	10 25
April 2	" "	10 16	10 5	9 46	" 30	" "	9 24	9 35	9 53
" 9	" "	10 9	9 54	9 37	Sept. 19	Venus rises,	2 27	2 34	2 46
" 19	" "	9 43	9 30	9 10	Oct. 4	Mars rises,	9 24	9 35	9 53
" 28	" "	9 0	8 47	8 28	" 15	" "	8 55	9 6	9 24
June 2	Venus rises.	3 4	3 10	3 21	" 29	" "	8 11	8 23	8 40
" 9	Jupiter sets,	11 14	11 9	10 55	Nov. 16	" "	6 57	7 9	7 28
" 14	Venus rises,	2 31	2 37	2 47	" 24	Jupiter rises,	0 52	0 54	0 58
" 20	Jupiter sets,	10 15	10 8	9 57	Dec. 12	" "	0 25	0 27	0 30
July 6	" "	9 41	9 34	9 23	" 17	" "	11 29	11 31	11 34

1. Venus (♀) will be Evening Star until May 13th, then Morning Star until March 24, 1840.

2. The Moon will run highest, this year, about the 7th degree of (♋) Cancer, and lowest about the 7th degree of (♑) Capricornus.

3. Latitude of Herchel (♅) about 36° south this year.

4. Longitude of the Moon's Ascending Node (☊) in the middle of this year, 5 signs, 6 deg.

5. Mean obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of this year, 23° 27′ 32.2″. True obliquity at the same time, 23° 27′ 23.2″.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

		BOSTON.	WASHINGTON.	CHARLESTON.	NEW ORLEANS.
		D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
Vernal Equinox,	March	20 6 29 E.	20 0 5 E.	20 11 53 M.	20 11 13 M.
Summer Solstice,	June	21 9 24 M.	21 9 0 M.	21 8 43 M.	21 8 8 M.
Autumnal Eq.	Sept.	22 11 19 E.	22 10 55 E.	22 10 43 E.	22 10 8 E.
Winter Solstice,	Dec.	21 4 58 E.	21 4 34 E.	21 4 23 E.	21 3 42 E.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES AND MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Dominical Letter,	G	Easter Sunday	April 5
Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle,	7	Rogation Sunday	May 17
Epact, (Moon's age, January 1st)	6	Ascension Day	May 21
Solar Cycle	10	Whitsunday (Pentecost),	May 31
Roman Indiction,	7	Trinity Sunday	June 7
Julian Period,	6562	Advent Sunday	December 29

118670

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

This Society was formed May, 1840, by a Convention of upwards of 300 abolitionists, comprising a majority of the male members of the American Anti-Slavery Society, at its anniversary which was held at the same time. The majority retired from the general meeting on account of the successful efforts that had been made by some prominent eastern members of the Society to outvote those who, coming from different parts of the country, usually composed the annual meeting, by inducing large numbers of persons, *from a few localities*, to attend it; in consequence of the disposition shown to introduce objects not contemplated by the founders of the Society; and because the spirit that was perseveringly manifested by several prominent members of the Society, was detrimental to the cause. The surreptitious course pursued, to obtain the control of the affairs of the Society, might have been counteracted by similar measures, but it was deemed discreditable to resort to such an expedient; and on consideration it was judged best for each party to associate and act with those whose moral affinities were similar to its own.*

The Constitution adopted provides that "The object of the Society shall be the entire extinction of slavery and the slave-trade; and the equal security, protection, and improvement of the people of color." The Society has pursued the plan thus marked out, to the extent of the means furnished.†

* In consequence of the enquiries made occasionally by those who have had incorrect statements made in their hearing with reference to the division of the old society and the settlement of its affairs, this brief statement is made. In contemplation of this disruption, and in consequence of intimations that had been thrown out by those who contemplated a revolution in the Society, that a new committee would not pay its debts, contracted in its behalf by the old committee, the Executive Committee, previous to the annual meeting of 1840, had placed the property of the Society consisting of books, pamphlets, stereotype plates, &c., in the hands of two trustees, with directions to sell the same at the best advantage, pay the debts of the Society (for which the committee were legally responsible as individuals, and deliver the balance, should there be any, to their successors. The Trustees, soon after the election of a new Executive Committee, made a proposition to them to deliver up all the property that had been put into their hands, on condition that security should be given that the debts should be paid. *This was declined.* The Trustees, therefore, proceeded to sell the property, under many disadvantages, and found that the avails were insufficient to pay the debts by $3,223 75. This sum was subsequently contributed by some of the members of the old committee, and thus the debts were finally paid.

The EMANCIPATOR, being sustained at the risk and on the responsibility of the members of the old committee, with inadequate support, the committee had determined to discontinue it, irrespective of the change that was likely to take place in the direction of the affairs of the Society. The YOUNG MEN'S ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY having proposed to take the subscription list, and conduct the paper, it was deemed advisable to transfer the same to them. As there was no pecuniary value in the paper, the transfer was freely made. The new owners became obligated to supply papers to the subscribers who had paid in advance, and thus the Society, (or as the result showed, a few members of the old committee), was saved the expense that would have been incurred had the paper been continued longer under the direction of the old committee.

† THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER, a monthly publication, edited by the late Rev. A. A. Phelps was published by the Executive Committee until the NATIONAL ERA was established by them, when it was suspended. Towards the close of 1846, an appeal was made to the friends of the cause to contribute funds, so much a year for three years, to establish and sustain the ERA; to publish books and tracts; and to support agents and lecturers. The funds contributed and paid the first year enabled the Committee to sustain the Era within about one thousand dollars. At the close of the first volume it was deemed best to transfer the paper to the editor, Dr. Bailey, by whom it has since been conducted. Several valuable works have been published by the committee, and the subscribers to the General Fund have been appealed to for the subscriptions voluntarily made by them for the three-fold object mentioned, and many of them have promptly redeemed their pledge. Several, however, have neglected to pay even their first year's subscription, without assigning any reason for the neglect, contrary to the habit of anti-slavery men generally, who have been supposed to be more exact than men in general in redeeming their pledges. Should this notice meet the eye of any delinquent, he is urgently requested to pay his subscriptions, that the Executive Committee may be enabled to prosecute the work laid out.

SUN ON MERID. D.	H.	M.	S.
1	Ev.	4	4
7	0	6	46
13	0	9	9
19	0	11	10
25	0	12	44

MOON'S PHASES.	
First Quarter	1
Full Moon	8
Third Quarter	16
New Moon	24

D M	D W	Sun's dec S ° ′	D pl.
1	Mo	22 50	♈
2	Tu	22 53	♈
3	W	22 47	♉
4	Th	22 41	♉
5	Fri	22 34	♊
6	Sa	22 27	♊
7	G	22 20	♋
8	Mo	22 12	♋
9	Tu	22 3	♋
10	W	21 54	♌
11	Th	21 45	♌
12	Fri	21 35	♍
13	Sat	21 25	♍
14	G	21 14	♎
15	Mo	21 3	♎
16	Tu	20 52	♏
17	W	20 40	♏
18	Th	20 28	♐
19	Fri	20 16	♐
20	Sat	20 2	♐
21	G	19 49	♑
22	Mo	19 35	♑
23	Tu	19 21	♑
24	W	19 6	♒
25	Th	18 52	♒
26	Fri	18 36	♓
27	Sat	18 21	♓
28	G	18 5	♈
29	Mo	17 49	♈
30	Tu	17 33	♈
31	W	17 16	♉

MISCELLANEOUS.

Circumcision.
Quite pleasant.
♂'s south 3 44.
♃ south 2 41.
for the season.
Epiphany. ☽ in per
☽ runs high. *Colder*
sup. ☌ ☉ ♄. □ ☉ ♅.
♀ sets 8 14. *and*
Aldeb. sou. ♀ 5.
Dr. Dwight d. 1817.
☽ ☊. *perhaps snow.*
Cher. mis. est. 1817
2d Sun. aft. Epiph.
Sirius south 10 57
Pleasant.
Franklin b. 1706
☽ in apogee. *Fair*
☉ enters ♒.
♀ sets 8 33. *and*
☽ runs low. *mild.*
♃ south 1 23.
Look for snow.
Sirius south 10 21.
Conv. of St. Paul.
Mild.
☽ ☊. ☌ ☽ ♀ ♄
4th Sun. aft. Epiph.
♀ sets 8 56. *stormy*
Sirius sout. 9 58.
♃ s. 0 49 *weather*

Boston. New Eng., N. Y. St., U. Canada, Mich., Wis., & Iowa.			
ds	2 h.	2 m. 54 s.	M.
8	6	6	E.
16	2	10	M.
24	5	19	M.

Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Sets H. M.	H. W Bost. H. M.
7 32	4 33	11 59	3 21
7 33	4 37	Morn	4 6
7 32	4 38	1 7	4 50
7 32	4 39	2 17	6 2
7 32	4 40	3 22	7 15
7 32	4 41	4 28	8 30
7 32	4 42	5 45	9 36
7 32	4 43	Rises	10 33
7 32	4 44	6 2	11 28
7 31	4 45	7 9	Ev 18
7 31	4 46	8 17	1 5
7 31	4 47	9 21	1 49
7 30	4 48	10 24	2 31
7 30	4 49	11 24	3 12
7 29	4 51	Morn	3 54
7 29	4 52	0 23	4 37
7 28	4 53	1 20	5 27
7 28	4 54	2 17	6 32
7 27	4 55	3 12	7 41
7 27	4 57	4 6	8 53
7 26	4 58	4 58	9 55
7 25	4 59	5 48	10 39
7 24	5 1	6 34	11 19
7 24	5 2	Sets	11 58
7 23	5 3	6 37	Morn
7 22	5 4	7 41	0 35
7 21	5 6	8 46	1 10
7 20	5 7	9 52	1 45
7 19	5 8	10 59	2 21
7 18	5 10	Morn	3 1
7 17	5 11	0 7	3 43

N. Y. City. Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Ind., & Illinois.			
ds	2 h.	2 m. 42 s.	M.
8	5	54	E.
16	1	23	M.
24	5	7	M.

Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Sets. H. M.	H. W N. Y. H. M.
7 27	4 41	12 0	0 45
7 27	4 42	Morn	1 30
7 27	4 43	1 7	2 23
7 27	4 44	2 15	3 26
7 27	4 45	3 25	4 39
7 27	4 46	4 34	5 54
7 27	4 47	5 41	7 0
7 27	4 48	Rises	8 0
7 26	4 49	6 6	8 52
7 26	4 50	7 13	9 42
7 26	4 51	8 19	10 29
7 26	4 52	9 23	11 13
7 25	4 53	10 22	11 55
7 25	4 54	11 24	Ev 36
7 25	4 55	Morn	1 18
7 24	4 57	0 22	2 1
7 24	4 58	1 18	2 51
7 23	4 59	2 14	3 56
7 23	5 0	3 9	5 5
7 22	5 1	4 3	6 17
7 21	5 3	4 55	7 19
7 21	5 4	5 44	8 3
7 20	5 5	6 30	8 43
7 19	5 6	Sets	9 22
7 19	5 7	6 40	9 59
7 18	5 9	7 43	10 34
7 17	5 10	8 47	11 9
7 16	5 11	9 52	11 45
7 15	5 12	10 58	Morn
7 14	5 14	Morn	0 25
7 13	5 15	0 5	1 7

Charleston. North & S. Car., Geo. Tenn., Ala., Miss., & Ark.			
ds	2 h.	2 m. 18 s.	M.
8	5	30	E.
16	1	34	M.
24	4	43	M.

Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Sets. H. M.	H. W C'ton H. M.
7 5	5 3	11 55	Morn
7 5	5 4	Morn	0 6
7 5	5 5	1 2	0 59
7 5	5 6	2 7	2 2
7 5	5 6	3 13	3 15
7 6	5 7	4 20	4 39
7 6	5 8	5 25	5 36
7 6	5 9	Rises	6 36
7 6	5 10	6 23	7 28
7 6	5 11	7 27	8 18
7 5	5 12	8 29	9 5
7 5	5 12	9 29	9 49
7 5	5 13	10 26	10 31
7 5	5 14	11 22	11 12
7 5	5 15	Morn	11 54
7 5	5 16	0 16	Ev 37
7 4	5 17	1 10	1 27
7 4	5 18	2 2	2 32
7 4	5 19	2 55	3 41
7 3	5 20	3 47	4 53
7 3	5 21	4 37	5 55
7 3	5 22	5 26	6 39
7 2	5 23	6 13	7 19
7 2	5 24	Sets	7 58
6 1	5 25	6 53	8 35
7 1	5 26	7 52	9 10
7 0	5 27	8 52	9 45
7 0	5 28	9 53	10 21
6 59	5 28	10 55	11 1
6 58	5 29	11 58	11 43
6 58	5 30	Morn	Morn

Phila. Penn. N. J. Ohio, Ind. Ill., & Missou.			
ds	2 h.	2 m. 37 s.	M
8	5	49	E
16	1	53	M
24	5	2	M

Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Sets H. M.
7 24	4 44	12 0
7 25	4 45	Morn
7 25	4 46	1 6
7 25	4 46	2 15
7 25	4 47	3 24
7 25	4 48	4 33
7 24	4 49	5 39
7 24	4 50	Rises
7 24	4 51	6 8
7 24	4 52	7 15
7 24	4 53	8 21
7 23	4 54	9 24
7 23	4 55	10 25
7 23	4 56	11 24
7 22	4 58	Morn
7 22	4 59	0 21
7 22	5 0	1 18
7 21	5 1	2 13
7 21	5 2	3 8
7 20	5 3	4 1
7 19	5 4	4 53
7 19	5 6	5 42
7 18	5 7	6 28
7 17	5 8	Sets
7 17	5 9	6 42
7 16	5 10	7 44
7 15	5 12	8 46
7 14	5 13	9 53
7 13	5 14	10 58
7 13	5 15	Morn
7 12	5 16	0 5

Washington Vir., Del., Md. Ken. Ill. & Mo.			
ds	2 h.	2 m. 30 s.	M
8	5	42	E.
16	1	46	M.
24	4	55	M.

Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Sets. H. M.
7 22	4 47	12 0
7 22	4 47	Morn
7 22	4 48	1 8
7 22	4 49	2 14
7 22	4 50	3 22
7 22	4 51	4 31
7 22	4 52	5 37
7 22	4 53	Rises
7 22	4 54	6 10
7 21	4 55	7 17
7 21	4 56	8 24
7 21	4 57	9 25
7 21	4 58	10 25
7 20	4 59	11 24
7 20	5 0	Morn
7 20	5 1	0 21
7 19	5 2	1 17
7 19	5 3	2 12
7 18	5 4	3 6
7 18	5 6	3 59
7 17	5 7	4 51
7 16	5 8	5 42
7 16	5 9	6 28
7 15	5 10	Sets
7 14	5 11	6 44
7 14	5 13	7 46
7 13	5 14	8 49
7 12	5 15	9 53
7 11	5 16	10 58
7 11	5 17	Morn
7 10	5 18	0 4

N. Orleans. Mobile. Flor. & Texas.			
ds	2 h.	1 m. 38 s.	M
8	4	30	E
16	0	34	M
24	4	33	M

Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Sets H. M.
6 58	5 10	12 0
6 58	5 11	Morn
6 59	5 10	1 2
6 59	5 12	2 6
6 59	5 13	3 11
6 59	5 14	4 17
6 59	5 15	5 21
6 59	5 15	Rises
6 59	5 16	6 22
6 59	5 17	7 21
6 59	5 18	8 19
6 59	5 19	9 31
6 59	5 19	10 32
6 59	5 20	11 23
6 59	5 21	Morn
6 59	5 22	0 15
6 58	5 23	1 9
6 58	5 24	2 1
6 58	5 25	2 53
6 58	5 26	3 44
6 57	5 26	4 34
6 57	5 27	5 23
6 57	5 28	6 11
6 56	5 29	Sets
6 56	5 30	6 55
6 55	5 31	7 55
6 55	5 32	8 54
6 54	5 33	9 54
6 54	5 33	10 55
6 53	5 34	11 57
6 53	5 35	Morn

SUN'S DECLIN. D.	H.	M.	S.
1	0	13	53
7	0	14	28
13	0	14	23
19	0	14	5
25	0	13	16

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon.....
Third Quarter..
New Moon.....

MISCELLANEOUS.

♃ south 0 39.
Purif. of B.V. Mary.
☽ in perigee. *Dull.*
Septuagesima. ☽ [rcus high.
☌ ☉ ♃. *Quite moderate.*
♀'s gr. elongation.
Betelgeuse so. 8 27.
Windy with
Sexagesima.
♃ south 11 45.
broken clouds.
Valentine. ♂ stat
☽ in apogee. *Fair and mild.*
Sirius sou. 8 47.
Quinqua. ☉ ent. ♓.
Blustering winds.
Ash Wednesday.
Washington b. 1732.
Inf. ☌ ☉ ♀. ☽ ☋.
St. Matthias. *Cold*
1st Sunday in Lent
Procyon sou. 9 4.
Elias Hicks d. 1829
☽ in perigee.

Date	D W	Sun's dec °	′	☽ pl.
1	Th	16	58	♉
2	Fr	16	47	♊
3	Sat	16	35	♊
4	C	16	6	♋
5	Mo	15	48	♋
6	Tu	15	29	♋
7	W	15	10	♌
8	Th	14	51	♌
9	Fr	14	32	♍
10	Sa	14	13	♍
11	C	13	53	♍
12	Mo	13	33	♎
13	Tu	13	13	♎
14	W	12	52	♎
15	Th	12	32	♏
16	Fr	12	11	♏
17	Sat	11	50	♏
18	C	11	29	♐
19	Mo	11	8	♐
20	Tu	10	46	♐
21	W	10	24	♐
22	Th	10	2	♑
23	Fr	9	41	♑
24	Sat	9	18	♑
25	C	8	56	♒
26	Mo	8	34	♒
27	Tu	8	11	♒
28	W	7	48	♒

Boston. *New Eng., N. Y. St., U. Canada, Mich., Wis., & Iowa.*

ds 7 *h.*	6 *m.*	32	M.
14	11	19	E.
22	8	46	E.

Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Sets. H. M.	H. W Bost. H. M.
7 16	5 12	1 15	4 33
7 15	5 14	2 23	5 29
7 14	5 15	3 29	6 45
7 13	5 16	4 31	8 4
7 12	5 18	5 27	9 24
7 11	5 19	6 17	10 27
7 9	5 20	Rises	11 21
7 8	5 22	7 1	Ev 7
7 7	5 23	8 6	0 50
7 6	5 24	9 8	1 29
7 4	5 25	10 9	2 7
7 3	5 27	11 8	2 43
7 2	5 28	Morn	3 19
7 0	5 29	0 5	3 54
6 59	5 31	1 1	4 35
6 57	5 32	1 56	5 27
6 56	5 33	2 49	6 38
6 55	5 35	3 39	7 57
6 53	5 36	4 27	9 11
6 52	5 37	5 10	10 12
6 50	5 38	5 51	10 56
6 49	5 40	Sets	11 36
6 47	5 41	6 33	Morn
6 45	5 42	7 41	0 13
6 44	5 43	8 49	0 49
6 42	5 45	9 58	1 25
6 41	5 46	11 7	2 3
6 39	5 47	Morn	2 41

N. Y. City. *Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Ind. & Illinois.*

ds 7 *h.*	6 *m.*	20	M.
14	11	7	E.
22	8	34	E.

Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Sets H. M.	H. W N.Y. H. M.
7 12	5 16	1 13	1 57
7 11	5 17	2 20	2 53
7 10	5 19	3 25	4 9
7 9	5 20	4 27	5 28
7 8	5 21	5 23	6 48
7 7	5 22	6 13	7 51
7 6	5 24	Rises	8 45
7 5	5 25	7 3	9 31
7 4	5 26	8 7	10 14
7 2	5 27	9 8	10 53
7 1	5 28	10 8	11 31
7 0	5 30	11 6	Ev 7
6 59	5 31	Morn	0 43
6 57	5 32	0 3	1 18
6 56	5 33	0 59	1 59
6 55	5 35	1 53	2 51
6 53	5 36	2 45	4 2
6 52	5 37	3 35	5 21
6 51	5 38	4 23	6 35
6 49	5 39	4 7	7 36
6 48	5 41	5 48	8 20
6 46	5 42	Sets	9 0
6 45	5 43	6 35	9 37
6 43	5 44	7 42	10 13
6 42	5 45	8 49	10 49
6 41	5 46	9 57	11 27
6 39	5 48	11 5	Morn
6 37	5 49	Morn	0 5

Charleston. *North & S. Car., Geo., Tenn., Ala., Miss., & Ark.*

ds 7 *h.*	5 *m.*	56	M.
14	10	43	E.
22	8	10	E.

Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Sets H. M.	H. W C'ton H. M.
6 57	5 31	1 2	0 33
6 56	5 32	2 6	1 29
6 56	5 33	3 10	2 45
6 55	5 34	4 10	4 4
6 54	5 35	5 7	5 24
6 53	5 36	5 59	6 27
6 52	5 37	Rises	7 21
6 52	5 38	7 11	8 7
6 51	5 39	8 11	8 50
6 50	5 40	9 9	9 29
6 49	5 41	10 5	10 7
6 48	5 42	11 59	10 43
6 47	5 42	11 53	11 19
6 46	5 43	Morn	11 54
6 45	5 44	0 46	Ev 35
6 44	5 45	1 38	1 37
6 43	5 46	2 29	2 38
6 42	5 47	3 18	3 57
7 41	5 48	4 6	5 11
7 40	5 49	4 51	6 12
7 39	5 49	5 35	6 56
7 38	5 50	Sets	7 36
7 37	5 51	6 42	8 13
7 35	5 52	7 44	8 49
7 34	5 53	8 47	9 25
7 33	5 54	9 51	10 3
7 32	5 54	10 56	10 41
7 31	5 55	12 0	11 24

Phila. *Penn. N. J. Ohio, Ind. Ill., & Missou.*

ds 7 *h.*	6 *m.*	15	M
14	11	2	E
22	8	29	E

Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Sets H. M.
7 11	5 18	1 12
7 10	5 19	2 19
7 9	5 20	3 24
7 8	5 21	4 25
7 7	5 23	5 22
7 6	5 24	6 12
7 5	5 25	Rises
7 3	5 26	7 4
7 2	5 27	8 8
7 1	5 29	9 9
7 0	5 30	10 8
6 59	5 31	11 6
6 57	5 32	Morn
6 56	5 33	0 2
6 55	5 35	0 57
6 54	5 36	1 51
6 52	5 37	2 44
6 51	5 38	3 34
6 50	5 39	4 21
6 48	5 40	5 5
6 47	5 41	5 47
6 45	5 43	Sets
6 44	5 44	6 36
6 43	5 45	7 42
6 41	5 46	8 49
6 40	5 47	9 56
6 38	5 48	11 4
6 37	5 49	Morn

Washington. *Vir., Del., Md. Ken. Ill. & Mo.*

ds 7 *h.*	6 *m.*	8	M
14	10	55	E
22	8	22	E

Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Sets H. M.
7 9	5 20	1 11
7 8	5 21	2 17
7 7	5 22	3 22
7 6	5 23	4 23
7 5	5 24	5 20
7 4	5 26	6 10
7 3	5 27	Rises
7 2	5 28	7 6
7 1	5 29	8 8
7 0	5 30	9 9
6 58	5 31	10 8
6 57	5 32	11 5
6 56	5 34	Morn
6 55	5 35	0 1
6 54	5 36	0 56
6 52	5 37	1 50
6 51	5 38	2 42
6 50	5 39	3 32
6 48	3 40	4 19
6 47	5 42	5 4
6 46	5 43	5 45
6 44	5 44	Sets
6 43	5 45	6 37
6 42	5 46	7 43
6 40	5 47	8 49
6 39	5 48	9 58
6 37	5 49	11 3
6 36	5 50	Morn

N. Orleans. Mobile, *Flor. & Texas.*

ds 7 *h.*	5 *m.*	16	M
14	10	3	E
22	7	30	E

Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Sets H. M.
6 52	5 36	1 0
6 52	5 37	2 3
6 51	5 38	3 6
6 50	5 39	4 7
6 50	5 39	5 4
6 49	5 40	5 56
6 48	5 41	Rises
6 48	5 42	7 15
6 47	5 43	8 13
6 46	5 44	9 10
6 45	5 44	10 5
6 44	5 45	10 58
6 43	5 46	11 51
6 43	5 47	Morn
6 42	5 48	0 43
6 41	5 48	1 34
6 40	5 49	2 25
6 39	5 50	3 14
6 38	5 51	4 2
6 37	5 51	4 48
6 36	5 52	5 22
6 35	5 53	Sets
6 34	5 54	6 45
6 33	5 54	7 48
6 32	5 55	8 48
6 31	5 56	9 51
6 30	5 56	10 54
6 29	5 57	11 57

Third Month. **MARCH, 1849.—Begins on Thursday.** **31 Days.**

SUN ON MERID. D.	H.	M.	S.	MOON'S PHASES.	Boston. New Eng., N.Y. St., U. Canada, Mich., Wis., & Iowa.	N.Y. City. Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Ind., & Illinois.	Charleston. North & S.Car., Geo. Tenn., Ala., Miss., & Ark.	Phila. Penn., N.J. Ohio, Ind. Ill., & Missou.	Washington. Vir., Del., Md. Ken. Ill. & Mo.	N. Orleans. Mobile. Flor. & Texas.
1	0	12	33	First Quarter....	ds 1 h. 7 m. 19 E.	ds 1 h. 7 m. 7 E.	ds 1 h. 6 m. 43 E.	ds 1 h. 7 m. 2 E	ds 1 h. 5 m. 55 E	ds 1 h. 6 m. 3 E
7	0	11	21	Full Moon.....	8 8 18 E.	8 8 6 E.	8 7 42 E.	8 8 1 E	8 7 54 E.	8 [illegible] 2 E
13	0	9	35	Third Quarter..	16 7 55 M.	16 7 43 E.	16 7 19 E.	16 7 38 E	16 7 31 E.	16 [illegible] 39 E
19	0	7	51	New Moon.....	24 9 22 M.	24 9 10 M.	24 8 46 M.	24 8 5 M	24 8 5 M.	24 [illegible] M
25	0	6	1							

D. M.	D. W.	Sun's dec. S. ° ′	☽ pl.	MISCELLANEOUS.	Boston Sun Ris. H.M.	Boston Sun Sets H.M.	Boston Moon Sets H. M.	H.W Bost. H. M.	N.Y. Sun Ris. H.M.	N.Y. Sun Sets H.M.	N.Y. Moon Sets H. M.	H.W N.Y. H. M.
1	Th	7 38	♊	☿'s gr. elong. 43°E	6 38	5 48	0 13	3 24	6 36	5 50	0 12	0 48
2	Fri	7 3	♊	*Look for*	6 36	5 50	1 21	4 8	6 34	5 51	1 18	1 32
3	Sat	6 40	♋	☽ runs high. *snow.*	6 34	5 51	2 23	5 5	6 33	5 52	2 19	2 29
4	G	6 17	♋	2d Sun. in Lent.	6 33	5 52	3 20	6 21	6 31	5 53	3 16	3 45
5	Mo	5 53	♌	Madison born 1757.	6 31	5 53	4 10	7 49	6 30	5 54	4 7	5 13
6	Tu	5 30	♌	Regulus sou. 11 1.	6 29	5 54	4 55	9 17	6 28	5 55	4 52	6 41
7	W	5 7	♍	*Boisterous.* [☽ 12.	6 28	5 56	5 34	10 19	6 27	5 57	5 32	7 43
8	Th	4 44	♍	☽ ec. is. ☿ stat.	6 26	5 57	Rises	11 10	6 25	5 58	Rises	8 34
9	Fri	4 20	♍	♃ south 9 56.	6 24	5 58	6 52	11 52	6 23	5 59	6 53	9 16
10	Sat	3 57	♎	*More snow.*	6 23	5 59	7 54	Ev 33	6 22	6 0	7 54	9 56
11	G	3 33	♎	3d Sunday in Lent.	6 21	6 0	8 54	1 6	6 20	6 1	8 53	10 30
12	Mo	3 10	♏	Regulus sou. 10 37.	6 19	6 1	9 53	1 39	6 18	6 2	9 51	11 3
13	Tu	2 40	♏	♅ discov. 1781	6 17	6 3	10 50	2 13	6 17	6 3	10 48	11 37
14	W	2 23	♏	*Windy.* [in ap.	6 16	6 4	11 46	2 46	6 15	6 4	11 43	Ev 10
15	Th	1 59	♐	Jackson b. 1767. ☽	6 14	6 5	Morn	3 18	6 14	6 5	Morn	0 42
16	Fri	1 35	♐	♃ south 9 26.	6 12	6 6	0 45	3 56	6 12	6 6	0 36	1 20
17	Sat	1 11	♑	St. Patrick. ☽ r. low	6 10	6 7	1 31	4 40	6 10	6 7	1 27	2 4
18	G	0 48	♑	4th S. in L. ☌ ☉ ♄	6 9	6 8	2 19	5 40	6 9	6 8	2 15	3 4
19	Mo	S. 24	♑	Regulus sou. 10 10.	6 7	6 10	3 3	7 4	6 7	6 10	3 0	4 28
20	Tu	0 0	♒	☉ ent. ♈. *Stormy*	6 5	6 11	3 45	8 25	6 5	6 11	3 41	5 49
21	W	N. 24	♒	♃ sou. 9 5. *and cold*	6 3	6 12	4 23	9 38	6 4	6 12	4 21	7 0
22	Th	0 47	♓	☿ gr. elong. ☽ ☋.	6 2	6 13	4 59	10 26	6 2	6 13	4 57	7 50
23	Fri	1 11	♓	*More snow.*	6 0	6 14	5 34	11 7	6 0	6 14	5 53	8 31
24	Sat	1 34	♈	Q. Elizab. d. 1603.	5 58	6 15	Sets	11 47	5 59	6 15	Sets	9 11
25	G	1 58	♈	Annu. B. V. Mary.	5 56	6 16	7 42	Morn	5 57	6 16	7 42	9 46
26	Mo	2 22	♉	*Unpleasant*	5 55	6 18	8 54	0 23	5 55	6 17	8 52	10 24
27	Tu	2 45	♉	☽ in perigee. *and*	5 53	6 19	10 8	1 0	5 54	6 18	10 2	11 6
28	W	3 8	♊	C. Wesley d. 1788.	5 51	6 20	11 13	1 42	5 52	6 19	11 10	11 47
29	Th	3 32	♊	*unhealthy.*	5 50	6 21	Morn	2 23	5 50	6 20	Morn	Morn
30	Fri	3 56	♋	☽ runs high.	5 48	6 22	0 18	3 7	5 49	6 21	0 14	0 31
31	Sat	4 18	♋	♃ south 8 24.	5 46	6 23	1 17	3 55	5 47	6 22	1 13	1 19

D. M.	C'ton Sun Ris. H.M.	C'ton Sun Sets H.M.	C'ton Moon Sets H. M.	H.W C'ton H. M.	Phila. Sun Ris. H.M.	Phila. Sun Sets H.M.	Phila. Moon Sets H. M.	Wash. Sun Ris. H.M.	Wash. Sun Sets H.M.	Wash. Moon Sets H. M.	N.O. Sun Ris. H.M.	N.O. Sun Sets H.M.	N.O. Moon Sets H. M.
1	6 30	5 56	Morn	Morn	6 35	5 50	0 11	6 34	5 51	0 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	Morn
2	6 28	5 57	1 3	0 8	6 34	5 52	1 16	6 33	5 52	1 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	6 27	5 58	2 3	1 5	6 32	5 53	2 18	6 32	5 53	2 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	6 26	5 58	3 0	2 21	6 31	5 54	3 14	6 30	5 54	3 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	6 25	5 59	3 32	3 49	6 29	5 55	4 5	6 29	5 55	4 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	6 24	6 0	4 39	5 17	6 28	5 55	4 51	6 27	5 56	4 49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	6 22	6 1	5 22	6 19	6 26	5 57	5 31	6 26	5 58	5 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	6 21	6 1	Rises	7 10	6 25	5 58	Rises	6 24	5 59	Rises	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rises
9	6 20	6 2	6 53	8 52	6 23	5 59	6 53	6 23	6 0	6 54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	6 18	6 3	7 52	8 32	6 21	6 0	7 54	6 21	6 1	7 53	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	6 17	6 4	8 47	9 6	6 20	6 1	8 52	6 19	[illegible]	8 52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	6 16	6 4	9 42	9 39	6 18	6 2	9 50	6 18	[illegible]	9 49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	6 15	6 5	10 36	10 13	6 17	6 3	10 46	6 [illegible]	[illegible] 4	10 45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	6 13	6 6	11 28	10 46	6 15	6 4	11 41	6 15	6 5	11 40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	6 12	6 7	Morn	11 13	6 13	6 5	Morn	6 13	6 6	Morn	[illegible]	[illegible]	Morn
16	6 10	6 7	0 20	11 56	6 12	6 6	0 34	6 12	6 7	0 33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	6 9	6 8	1 10	Ev 40	6 10	6 7	1 25	6 10	6 8	1 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	6 8	6 9	1 58	1 40	6 9	6 9	2 13	6 8	6 9	2 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	6 7	6 10	2 43	3 4	6 7	6 10	2 58	6 7	6 10	2 55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	6 5	6 10	3 27	4 25	6 5	6 11	3 40	6 5	6 11	3 38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	6 4	6 11	4 9	5 36	6 4	6 12	4 19	6 4	6 11	4 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	6 3	6 12	4 49	6 26	6 2	6 13	4 57	6 2	6 12	4 55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	6 2	6 12	5 28	7 7	6 0	6 14	5 33	6 1	6 13	5 32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	6 0	6 13	Sets	7 47	5 59	6 15	Sets	5 59	6 14	Sets	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sets
25	5 59	6 14	7 38	8 21	5 57	6 16	7 42	5 57	6 15	7 41	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	5 58	6 14	8 44	9 0	5 56	6 17	8 52	5 56	6 16	8 51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	5 56	6 15	9 50	9 42	5 54	6 18	10 1	5 54	6 17	10 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	5 55	6 16	10 56	10 23	5 52	6 19	11 9	5 53	6 18	11 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	5 54	6 17	11 58	11 7	5 51	6 20	Morn	5 51	6 19	Morn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	5 52	6 17	Morn	11 55	5 49	6 21	0 12	5 50	6 20	0 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	5 51	6 18	0 56	Morn	5 47	6 22	1 11	5 48	6 21	1 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Moon's Phases			
Full Moon.....	15	2	24 E.
Third Quarter..	22	7	10 E.
New Moon.....	29	9	33 M.
First Quarter...			

Boston. New Eng., N. Y. St., U. Canada, Mich., Wis., & Iowa.				N. Y. City. Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Ind., & Illinois.				Charleston. North & S. Car., Geo., Tenn., Ala., Miss., & Ark.				Phila. Penn., N. J. Ohio, Ind., Ill., & Missou.				Washington. Vir., Del., Md., Ken., Ill. & Mo.				N. Orleans. Mobile, Flor. & Texas.			
de 7 h. 11 m. 6 M.				de 7 h. 10 m. 54 M.				de 7 h. 10 m. 30 M.				de 7 h. 10 m. 49 M.				de 7 h. 10 m. 42 M.				de 7 h. 9 m. 50 M.			
15	2	24	E.	15	2	12	E.	15	1	48	E.	15	2	7 E.		15	2	0 E.		15	1	8 E.	
22	7	10	E.	22	6	58	E.	22	6	34	E.	22	6	33 E.		22	6	46 E.		22	5	54 E.	
29	9	33	M.	29	9	21	M.	29	8	57	M.	29	9	16 M.		29	9	9 M.		29	8	17 M.	
Sun Ris.	Sun Sets	Moon Sets.	H. W Bost.	Sun Ris.	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	H. W N.Y.	Sun Ris.	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	H. W C'ton	Sun Ris.	Sun Sets	Moon Sets		Sun Ris.	Sun Sets	Moon Sets		Sun Ris.	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
5 44	6 24	2 9	4 55	5 45	6 23	2 5	2 19	5 50	6 19	1 50	0 55	5 46	6 23	2 4		5 46	6 22	2 2		5 51	6 15	1 45	
5 42	6 25	2 54	6 10	5 44	6 24	2 51	3 34	5 48	6 19	2 38	2 10	5 44	6 24	2 50		5 45	6 23	2 48		5 50	6 18	2 35	
5 41	6 26	3 34	7 40	5 42	6 25	3 32	5 4	5 47	6 20	3 21	3 40	5 43	6 25	3 31		5 43	6 24	3 30		5 49	6 19	3 19	
5 39	6 28	4 10	9 2	5 40	6 26	4 8	6 26	5 46	6 21	4 1	5 2	5 41	6 26	4 8		5 42	6 25	4 7		5 47	6 19	4 0	
5 37	6 29	4 42	10 2	5 39	6 27	4 42	7 26	5 44	6 21	4 38	6 2	5 39	6 27	4 41		5 40	6 26	4 41		5 46	6 20	4 38	
5 36	6 30	5 13	10 50	5 37	6 28	5 13	8 14	5 43	6 22	5 13	6 50	5 38	6 28	5 13		5 39	6 27	5 14		5 45	6 20	5 14	
5 34	6 31	Rises	11 30	5 36	6 29	Rises	8 54	5 42	6 23	Rises	7 30	5 36	6 29	Rises		5 37	6 28	Rises		5 44	6 21	Rises	
5 32	6 32	7 42	Ev 5	5 34	6 30	7 40	9 29	5 41	6 24	7 33	8 5	5 35	6 30	7 39		5 36	6 29	7 39		5 43	6 22	7 31	
5 31	6 33	8 40	0 39	5 32	6 31	8 38	10 3	5 39	6 24	8 27	8 39	5 33	6 31	8 36		5 34	6 30	8 35		5 42	6 22	8 25	
5 29	6 34	9 37	1 12	5 31	6 32	9 34	10 36	5 38	6 25	9 39	9 12	5 32	6 32	9 32		5 33	6 31	9 31		5 40	6 23	9 17	
5 27	6 35	10 31	1 43	5 29	6 33	10 28	11 7	5 37	6 26	10 12	9 42	5 31	6 32	10 28		5 31	6 32	10 24		5 39	6 23	10 9	
5 26	6 36	11 24	2 14	5 28	6 34	11 20	11 38	5 36	6 26	11 3	10 14	5 29	6 34	11 18		5 30	6 33	11 16		5 38	6 24	10 59	
5 24	6 38	Morn	2 48	5 26	6 36	Morn	Ev 12	5 34	6 27	11 51	10 48	5 27	6 35	Morn		5 28	6 34	Morn		5 37	6 24	11 47	
5 23	6 39	0 13	3 25	5 25	6 37	0 9	0 49	5 33	6 28	Morn	11 25	5 26	6 36	0 7		5 27	6 34	0 5		5 35	6 25	Morn	
5 21	6 40	0 58	4 9	5 23	6 38	0 54	1 33	5 32	6 28	0 37	Ev 9	5 24	6 37	0 52		5 25	6 35	0 50		5 35	6 26	0 33	
5 19	6 41	1 40	5 2	5 22	6 39	1 37	2 26	5 31	6 29	1 21	1 2	5 23	6 38	1 35		5 24	6 36	1 33		5 34	6 26	1 18	
5 18	6 42	2 19	6 20	5 20	6 40	2 16	3 44	5 30	6 30	2 3	2 20	5 21	6 39	2 15		5 22	6 37	2 13		5 33	6 27	2 0	
5 16	6 43	2 55	7 39	5 19	6 41	2 53	5 3	5 28	6 31	2 43	3 39	5 20	6 40	2 52		5 21	6 38	2 51		5 31	6 28	2 41	
5 15	6 44	3 30	8 48	5 17	6 42	3 28	6 12	5 27	6 31	3 22	4 48	5 18	6 41	3 28		5 19	6 39	3 27		5 30	6 28	3 41	
5 13	6 45	4 3	9 47	5 16	6 43	4 3	7 11	5 26	6 32	4 0	5 47	5 17	6 42	4 3		5 18	6 40	4 2		5 29	6 29	4 1	
5 11	6 46	4 37	10 32	5 14	6 44	4 38	7 56	5 25	6 33	4 39	6 32	5 15	6 43	4 38		5 17	6 41	4 38		5 28	6 30	4 41	
5 10	6 48	Sets	11 13	5 13	6 45	Sets	8 37	5 24	6 33	Sets	7 13	5 14	6 44	Sets		5 15	6 42	Sets		5 27	6 30	Sets	
5 8	6 49	7 45	11 53	5 11	6 46	7 43	9 17	5 23	6 34	7 33	7 53	5 12	6 45	7 42		5 14	6 43	7 41		5 26	6 31	7 31	
5 7	6 50	8 57	Morn	5 10	6 47	8 54	10 0	5 22	6 35	8 41	8 36	5 11	6 46	8 53		5 13	6 44	8 51		5 25	6 31	8 38	
5 5	6 51	10 7	0 36	5 8	6 48	10 3	10 44	5 21	6 36	9 47	9 20	5 10	6 47	10 1		5 11	6 45	9 50		5 24	6 32	9 43	
5 4	6 52	11 10	1 20	5 7	6 49	11 6	11 30	5 20	6 36	10 49	10 6	5 8	6 48	11 4		5 10	6 46	11 2		5 23	6 32	10 45	
5 3	6 53	Morn	2 6	5 6	6 50	Morn	Morn	5 18	6 37	11 46	10 52	5 7	6 49	12 0		5 9	6 47	11 58		5 22	6 33	11 42	
5 1	6 54	6 6	2 52	5 4	6 51	0 2	0 16	5 17	6 38	Morn	11 45	5 6	6 50	Morn		5 7	6 48	Morn		5 21	6 34	Morn	
5 0	6 55	0 54	3 45	5 3	6 52	0 51	1 9	5 16	6 38	0 37	Morn	5 4	6 51	0 40		5 6	6 49	0 38		5 20	6 34	0 23	
4 58	6 56	1 36	4 47	5 2	6 53	1 34	2 11	5 15	6 39	1 22	0 47	5 3	6 52	1 33		5 5	6 50	1 31		5 20	6 35	1 19	

Moon's Phases			
Full Moon.....	15	2	24 E.
Third Quarter..	22	7	10 E.
New Moon.....	29	9	33 M.
First Quarter...			

Miscellaneous.

Palm Sunday. *Cold*
Jefferson born 1743
☿ south 8 12. *and*
☽ ○. *unpleasant.*
Regulus south 9 3.
Good Friday. *Look for rain.*
Easter Sun. ♃ stat.
Spica ♍ sou. 0 8.
High winds.
Pittsburgh bu. 1845
☽ in apo. ☌ ○ ♅.
☽ rises low. *Very variable*
Low Sunday.
Regulus sou. 8 30.
Franklin died 1790. *weather.*
Lex. bat. 1775. ☽ ☋
○ enters ♉. *More*
♀ stat. *pleasant.*
2d Sun. aft. Easter.
St. George. *Cold*
☽ in per. *winds.*
St. Mark.
☽ r. high. *Backward season.*
Monroe born 1758.
3d Sun. aft. Easter.
Spica ♍ sou. 10 41.

Sun on Merid. D.	H.	M.	S.
1	11	56	55
7	11	56	[illegible]
13	11	56	[illegible]
19	11	56	[illegible]
25	11	56	[illegible]

Moon's Phases.	Boston, New Eng., N.Y. St., U. Canada, Mich., Wis., & Iowa.	N.Y. City, Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Ind., & Illinois.	Charleston, North & S. Car., Geo., Tenn., Ala., Miss., & Ark.	Phila., Penn., N.J., Ohio, Ind., Ill., & Missou.	Washington, Vir., Del., Md., Ken., Ill., & Mo.	N. Orleans, Mobile, Flor. & Texas
Full Moon	d. 7 h. 3 m. 23 M.	d. 7 h. 3 m. 11 M.	d. 7 h. 1 m. 47 M.	d. 7 h. 3 m. 6 M.	d. 7 h. 2 m. 59 M.	d. 7 h. [illegible]
Third Quarter	15 5 46 M.	15 5 34 M.	15 5 10 M.	15 5 30 M.	15 5 22 M.	15 4 [illegible]
New Moon	22 2 53 M.	22 2 41 M.	22 2 17 M.	22 2 36 M.	22 2 28 M.	22 1 [illegible]
First Quarter	28 6 39 E.	28 6 27 E.	28 6 23 E.	28 6 23 E.	28 6 15 E.	28 5 [illegible]

D. M.	D. W.	Sun's dec. ° ′	☽ Pl.	Miscellaneous.	Boston Sun Ris. H.M.	Boston Sun Sets H.M.	Boston Moon Sets H.M.	H.W. Bost. H.M.	N.Y. Sun Ris. H.M.	N.Y. Sun Sets H.M.	N.Y. Moon Sets H.M.	H.W. N.Y. H.M.	Chas. Sun Ris. H.M.	Chas. Sun Sets H.M.	Chas. Moon Sets H.M.	H.W. C'ton H.M.
1	Tu	15 11	♍	Sts. Phil. & James.	4 57	6 58	2 13	5 59	5 0	6 54	2 11	3 23	5 14	6 40	2 2	1 59
2	W	15 29	♍	Spica ♍ south 10 33	4 56	6 59	2 46	7 20	4 59	6 55	2 45	4 44	5 13	6 41	2 40	3 20
3	Th	15 47	♎	Sup. ☌ ☉ ☿. □ ☉ ♃.	4 54	7 0	3 16	8 36	4 58	6 56	3 16	6 0	5 12	6 41	3 15	4 28
4	Fri	16 4	♎	*More favorable*	4 53	7 1	3 46	9 36	4 57	6 57	3 47	7 0	5 12	6 42	3 40	5 36
5	Sat	16 21	♎	Napoleon died 1821	4 52	7 2	4 15	10 21	4 55	6 58	4 17	7 45	5 11	6 43	4 22	6 21
6	G	16 38	♏	4th Sun. aft. Easter	4 51	7 3	Rises	11 4	4 54	6 59	Rises	8 28	5 10	6 44	Rises	7 4
7	Mo	16 55	♏	*weather.*	4 49	7 4	7 29	11 38	4 53	7 0	7 26	9 9	5 9	6 44	7 14	7 38
8	Tu	17 11	♐	Spica ♍ sou. 10 10.	4 48	7 5	8 25	Ev 14	4 52	7 1	8 22	9 38	5 8	6 45	8 6	8 14
9	W	17 27	♐	☽ in apogee.	4 47	7 6	9 13	0 47	4 51	7 2	9 15	10 11	5 7	6 46	8 58	8 47
10	Th	17 43	♐	Arcturus sou. 10 53	4 46	7 7	10 9	1 19	4 50	7 3	10 5	10 43	5 6	6 46	9 47	9 19
11	Fri	17 58	♑	☽ runs low. *New*	4 45	7 8	10 55	1 51	4 49	7 4	10 51	11 15	5 6	6 47	10 34	9 51
12	Sat	18 14	♑	Inf. ☌ ☉ ♀. *plant*	4 44	7 9	11 38	2 24	4 48	7 5	11 35	11 48	5 5	6 48	11 18	10 24
13	G	18 28	♒	Rogation Sunday.	4 43	7 10	Morn	2 59	4 47	7 6	Morn	Ev 23	5 4	6 48	12 0	10 59
14	Mo	18 43	♒	*Indian corn.*	4 41	7 11	0 18	3 42	4 46	7 7	0 14	1 6	5 3	6 49	Morn	11 42
15	Tu	18 57	♒	Spica ♍ 9 42.	4 40	7 12	0 54	4 34	4 45	7 8	0 51	1 58	5 3	6 50	0 40	Ev 34
16	W	19 11	♓	☽ ☊. *Windy and*	4 39	7 13	1 26	5 37	4 44	7 9	1 26	3 1	5 2	6 51	1 18	1 27
17	Th	19 25	♓	Ascension day.	4 38	7 14	2 1	6 55	4 43	7 10	2 0	4 19	5 1	6 51	1 53	2 53
18	Fri	19 38	♈	*unpleasant.*	4 38	7 15	2 33	8 0	4 42	7 11	2 33	5 24	5 1	6 52	2 33	4 0
19	Sat	19 51	♈	Dark day, N.E. 1780	4 37	7 16	3 7	9 4	4 41	7 12	3 8	6 26	5 0	6 52	3 11	5 4
20	G	20 3	♉	Sun. aft. Ascension	4 36	7 17	3 43	9 56	4 40	7 13	3 45	7 20	4 59	6 53	3 52	5 56
21	Mo	20 16	♉	☉ enters ♊. *More*	4 35	7 18	4 23	10 49	4 40	7 13	4 26	8 6	4 59	6 54	4 38	6 42
22	Tu	20 28	♊	☽ in perigee. *fair.*	4 34	7 19	Sets	11 29	4 39	7 14	Sets	8 53	4 58	6 55	Sets	7 29
23	W	20 39	♊	Spica ♍ south 9 11	4 33	7 20	8 54	Morn	4 38	7 15	8 50	9 42	4 58	6 55	8 34	8 18
24	Th	20 50	♋	Q. Victoria b. 1819	4 32	7 21	9 56	0 18	4 37	7 16	9 52	10 30	4 57	6 56	9 35	9 8
25	Fri	21 1	♋	*Very agreeable.*	4 32	7 22	10 40	1 6	4 37	7 17	10 40	11 17	4 57	6 57	10 31	9 53
26	Sat	21 12	♌	John Calvin d. 1564	4 31	7 23	11 25	1 53	4 36	7 18	11 12	Morn	4 56	6 57	11 30	10 42
27	G	21 22	♌	Whit-Sunday.	4 30	7 24	Morn	2 42	4 35	7 19	Morn	0 6	4 56	6 58	Morn	11 33
28	Mo	21 31	♍	Wm. Pitt b. 1759.	4 30	7 25	0 15	3 25	4 35	7 19	0 13	0 46	4 55	6 58	0 3	Morn
29	Tu	21 41	♍	Putnam d. 1790.	4 30	7 25	0 49	4 32	4 34	7 20	0 48	1 56	4 55	6 59	0 42	0 38
30	W	21 50	♍	A. Pope d. 1744.	4 29	7 26	1 21	5 34	4 34	7 21	1 20	2 58	4 55	7 0	1 18	1 34
31	Th	21 [illegible]	[illegible]	*Quite pleasant.*	4 29	7 27	1 51	6 50	4 33	7 22	1 51	4 14	4 55	7 0	1 59	2 50

D. M.	Phila. Sun Ris. H.M.	Phila. Sun Sets H.M.	Phila. Moon Sets H.M.	Wash. Sun Ris. H.M.	Wash. Sun Sets H.M.	Wash. Moon Sets H.M.	N. Orl. Sun Ris. H.M.	N. Orl. Sun Sets H.M.	N. Orl. Moon Sets H.M.
1	5 2	6 55	2 10	5 4	6 51	2 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	5 1	6 56	2 44	5 3	6 52	2 44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	4 59	6 56	3 15	5 1	6 53	3 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	4 58	6 57	3 47	5 0	6 54	3 46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	4 57	6 58	4 17	4 59	6 55	4 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	4 56	6 57	Rises	4 58	6 55	Rises	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	4 55	6 59	7 25	4 57	6 56	7 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	4 54	6 59	8 22	4 56	6 57	8 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	4 53	7 0	9 13	4 55	6 58	9 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	4 52	7 1	10 3	4 54	6 59	10 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	4 51	7 2	10 50	4 53	7 0	10 48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	4 50	7 3	11 33	4 52	7 1	11 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	4 49	7 4	Morn	4 51	7 2	Morn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	4 48	7 5	0 13	4 50	7 3	0 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	4 47	7 6	0 50	4 49	7 4	0 48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 25	4 48	7 5	1 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 58	4 47	7 5	1 59	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 33	4 46	7 6	2 34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 8	4 46	7 7	3 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 45	4 45	7 8	3 47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 26	4 44	7 9	4 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sets	4 43	7 10	Sets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 48	4 43	7 11	8 46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 50	4 42	7 11	9 48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 44	4 41	7 12	10 42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 31	4 41	7 13	11 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	[illegible]	[illegible]	Morn	4 40	7 14	Morn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 13	4 40	7 15	0 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 48	4 39	7 15	0 47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 20	4 39	7 16	1 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 51	4 38	7 17	1 51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sixth Month. **JUNE, 1849,—Begins on Friday.** 30 Days.

Sun on merid.

D.	H.	M.	S.
1	11	57	33
7	11	58	31
13	11	59	42
19	Ev.	0	50
25	0	2	17

Moon's Phases.

	Boston, New Eng., N.Y. St., U. Canada, Mich., Wis., & Iowa.	N. Y. City. Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Ind., & Illinois.	Charleston, North & S. Car., Geo., Tenn., Ala., Miss., & Ark.	Phila. Penn. N.J. Ohio, Ind. Ill., & Misson.	Washington. Vir., Del., Md. Ken. Ill. & Mo.	N. Orleans. Mobile, Flor. & Texas.
Full Moon	da 5 h. 6 m. 43 E.	da 5 h. 5 m. 31 E.	da 5 h. 5 m. 7 E.	da 5 h. 5 m. 26 E.	da 5 h. 5 m. 19 E.	da 5 h. 4 m. [illegible]
Third Quarter	13 5 40 E.	13 5 28 E.	13 5 4 E.	13 5 23 E.	13 5 16 [illegible]	13 4 [illegible]
New Moon	20 9 35 M.	20 9 23 M	20 8 59 M.	20 9 18 M	20 9 11 [illegible]	20 8 [illegible]
First Quarter	27 6 0 M.	27 5 45 M.	27 5 24 M.	27 5 43 M	27 5 36 [illegible]	27 4 [illegible]

D. M.	D. W.	Sun's dec. N. ° ′	D pl.	MISCELLANEOUS.
1	Fri	22 7	[illegible]	♀ stationary.
2	Sat	22 14	[illegible]	*Heat* [illegible]
3	G	22 22	[illegible]	Tyls. Pen., ☿ gr.
4	Mo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Tu	[illegible]	[illegible]	☽ in apogee.
6	W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 7.
7	Th	[illegible]	♑	☽ runs low.
8	Fr	[illegible]	♑	Jackson d. 1845.
9	Sat	[illegible]	♑	*Look for rain.*
10	G	[illegible]	♒	1st Sun. aft. Trin.
11	Mo	23 7	♒	St. Barnabas.
12	Tu	23 11	♓	N.Y. Incor. 1665. ☽ ☌
13	W	23 15	♓	Arct. south 8 39.
14	Th	23 18	♈	☌ ☽ ♃ *Very*
15	Fr	[illegible]	♈	☌ ☽ ♄ *pleasant.*
16	Sat	[illegible]	♉	☿ stationary.
17	G	[illegible]	♉	2d Sun. aft. Trin.
18	Mo	[illegible]	♊	♀ at gr. brilliancy.
19	Tu	[illegible]	♊	*Look for rain.*
20	W	[illegible]	♋	☽ in per. ☽ r. high.
21	Th	23 27	♋	☉ enters ♋. ☌ ☽ ♀
22	Fr	[illegible]	♌	Antares sou. 10 15
23	Sat	[illegible]	♌	*Hot*
24	G	[illegible]	♌	St. John Bapt. ☊
25	Mo	[illegible]	♍	[illegible] (1842
26	Tu	[illegible]	♍	S. L. Southard d.
27	W	[illegible]	♎	Monmouth b. 1778.
28	Th	[illegible]	♎	*Look for showers.*
29	Fr	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Peter. □ ☉ ♄.
30	Sat	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inf. ☌ ☉ ♀. [illegible]

D. M.	Boston Sun Ris. H.M.	Boston Sun Sets H.M.	Boston Moon Sets H. M.	H. W. Bost. H. M.	N.Y. Sun Ris. H.M.	N.Y. Sun Sets H.M.	N.Y. Moon Sets H. M.	H. W. N.Y. H. M.
1	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	2 19	7 53	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	2 31	5 10
2	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	2 40	8 35	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	2 51	6 30
3	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	3 19	9 56	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	3 22	7 14
4	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	3 53	10 34	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	3 57	7 58
5	4 [illegible]	7 31	Rises	11 12	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	Rises	8 30
6	4 [illegible]	7 31	8 6	11 56	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	8 9	9 14
7	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	8 54	Ev 24	4 31	7 [illegible]	8 50	9 48
8	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	9 38	1 0	4 30	7 [illegible]	9 34	10 24
9	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	10 19	1 31	4 30	7 [illegible]	10 15	10 55
10	4 [illegible]	7 34	10 56	2 5	4 30	7 [illegible]	10 50	11 29
11	4 [illegible]	7 34	11 30	2 41	4 30	7 [illegible]	11 23	Ev 5
12	4 [illegible]	7 35	Morn	3 22	4 30	7 [illegible]	Morn	0 46
13	4 [illegible]	7 35	0 2	4 20	4 30	7 30	0 1	1 34
14	4 [illegible]	7 35	0 34	5 4	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	2 28
15	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	1 5	6 9	4 [illegible]	7 30	1 6	3 33
16	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	1 39	7 18	4 30	7 31	1 41	4 42
17	4 [illegible]	7 37	2 15	8 23	4 30	7 31	2 16	5 46
18	4 [illegible]	7 37	2 57	9 21	4 30	7 31	3 0	6 45
19	4 [illegible]	7 37	3 44	10 19	4 30	7 32	3 40	7 43
20	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	Sets	11 11	4 30	7 32	Sets	8 35
21	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	8 3[illegible]	Morn	4 31	7 [illegible]	8 33	9 23
22	4 [illegible]	7 38	9 20	0 4	4 31	7 32	9 23	10 19
23	4 [illegible]	7 38	10 12	0 55	4 31	7 32	10 9	11 6
24	4 [illegible]	7 38	10 40	1 43	4 31	7 33	10 48	11 53
25	4 [illegible]	7 38	11 22	2 31	4 [illegible]	7 33	11 [illegible]	Morn
26	4 [illegible]	7 38	11 54	3 21	4 [illegible]	7 33	11 54	0 45
27	4 [illegible]	7 38	Morn	4 9	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	Morn	1 33
28	4 27	7 38	0 23	5 3	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	0 24	2 27
29	4 [illegible]	7 38	0 53	6 5	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	0 54	3 20
30	4 [illegible]	7 38	1 23	7 10	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4 34

D. M.	Charleston Sun Ris. H.M.	Charleston Sun Sets H.M.	Charleston Moon Sets H. M.	H. W. C'ton H. M.	Phila. Sun Ris. H.M.	Phila. Sun Sets H.M.	Phila. Moon Sets H. M.
1	4 [illegible]	7 1	2 27	3 53	4 33	7 20	2 21
2	4 [illegible]	7 1	2 50	4 36	4 33	7 21	2 53
3	4 [illegible]	7 2	3 34	5 50	4 34	7 21	3 24
4	4 [illegible]	7 2	4 11	6 34	4 34	7 22	3 56
5	4 [illegible]	7 3	Rises	7 15	4 34	7 22	Rises
6	4 [illegible]	7 3	7 44	7 50	4 3[illegible]	7 23	8 6
7	4 53	7 4	8 33	8 24	4 33	7 24	8 48
8	4 53	7 4	9 17	9 9	4 33	7 24	9 33
9	4 53	7 5	10 0	9 31	4 33	7 25	10 14
10	4 53	7 5	10 40	10 5	4 33	7 26	10 53
11	4 53	7 6	11 18	10 41	4 33	7 26	11 27
12	4 53	7 6	11 54	11 22	4 34	7 27	12 0
13	4 53	7 7	Morn	Ev 10	4 33	7 27	Morn
14	4 53	7 7	0 31	1 4	4 33	7 28	0 33
15	4 53	7 7	1 7	2 9	4 33	7 28	1 6
16	4 53	7 8	1 46	3 18	4 33	7 28	1 41
17	4 53	7 8	2 28	4 22	4 33	7 29	2 19
18	4 53	7 8	3 14	5 21	4 33	7 29	3 2
19	4 53	7 9	4 6	6 19	4 33	7 29	3 51
20	4 54	7 9	Sets	7 11	4 [illegible]	7 29	Sets
21	4 54	7 9	8 17	8 4	4 33	7 30	8 31
22	4 54	7 9	9 10	8 53	4 33	7 30	9 23
23	4 54	7 9	9 58	9 42	4 34	7 30	10 8
24	4 54	7 9	10 40	10 31	4 34	7 30	10 47
25	4 55	7 10	11 16	11 21	4 34	7 30	11 [illegible]
26	4 55	7 10	11 53	Morn	4 33	7 30	11 54
27	4 55	7 10	Morn	0 9	4 35	7 30	Morn
28	4 55	7 10	0 27	1 3	4 35	7 30	0 25
29	4 55	7 10	1 1	2 6	4 [illegible]	7 30	0 55
30	4 56	7 10	1 33	3 10	4 35	7 30	1 27

D. M.	Washington Sun Ris. H.M.	Washington Sun Sets H.M.	Washington Moon Sets H. M.	N. Orleans Sun Ris. H.M.	N. Orleans Sun Sets H.M.	N. Orleans Moon Sets H. M.
1	4 [illegible]	7 17	2 [illegible]	5 1	6 56	2 [illegible]
2	4 37	7 18	[illegible]	5 1	6 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
3	4 37	7 18	[illegible]	5 0	6 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
4	4 37	7 19	4 [illegible]	5 0	6 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
5	4 37	7 20	Rises	5 0	6 [illegible]	Rises
6	4 [illegible]	7 21	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	4 36	7 21	8 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	4 36	7 22	9 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	4 36	7 22	10 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	4 36	7 23	10 50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	4 36	7 23	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	4 35	7 24	12 0	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	4 35	7 24	Morn	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	4 35	7 25	0 33	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	4 35	7 25	1 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	4 35	7 25	1 4[illegible]	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	4 35	7 26	2 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	4 36	7 26	3 4	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	4 36	7 26	3 43	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	4 36	7 26	Sets	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	4 36	7 27	8 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	4 36	7 27	9 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	4 37	7 27	10 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	4 37	7 27	10 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	4 37	7 27	11 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	4 37	7 27	11 54	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	4 38	7 27	Morn	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	4 38	7 27	0 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	4 38	7 27	0 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	4 38	7 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Age of the Moon			
D.	H.	M.	S.
1	0	3	20
7	0	4	28
15	0	5	37
23	0	6	46
29	0	6	11

D. M.	D. W.	Moon's dec. °	N. ′
1	G	23	0
2	Mo	23	6
3	Tu	23	57
4	W	22	51
5	Th	22	45
6	Fri	22	41
7	Sat	22	36
8	G	22	27
9	Mo	22	18
10	Tu	22	12
11	W	22	6
12	Th	21	57
13	Fri	21	48
14	Sat	21	38
15	G	21	28
16	Mo	21	20
17	Tu	21	10
18	W	20	59
19	Th	20	48
20	Fri	20	37
21	Sat	20	26
22	G	20	14
23	Mo	20	2
24	Tu	19	49
25	W	19	35
26	Th	19	22
27	Fri	19	10
28	Sat	18	56
29	G	18	42
30	Mo	18	27
31	Tu	18	12

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon	M.
Third Quarter	M.
New Moon	E.
First Quarter	E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

4th Sun. aft. Trin.
Visit. B. V. Mary.
Vis. apogee. *Very hot, cadence hot and sultry.*
Antares con. 9 20.
Vega south 11 23.
5th Sun. aft. Trin.
Braddock's d. 1755.
Columbus b. 1447.
☿ stationary. *Look for showers.*
Antares con. 9 53.
Fr. Rev. com. 1789.
6th Sun. aft. Trin.
Hot and dry.
Vega south 10 48.
☽ in per. □ ☉ H.
Gentle showers.
♀ stationary.
♀ and ☽ in clung.
☉ enters ♌. ☽ ☊.
Very hot.
Bolivar b. 1783.
St. James. *Look*
St. Anne. *for*
Bainbridge d. 1833. *thunder*
8th Sun. aft. Trin.
Dog days begin. *showers.*

Boston. New Eng., N. Y. R., U. Canada, Mich., Wis., & Iowa.			
d.	h.	m.	
1	5	8	M.
13	2	24	M.
19	4	31	E.
27	7	51	E.

Sun Ris.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	H. W. Bost.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
4 29	7 39	1 53	8 8
4 29	7 38	2 36	9 12
4 30	7 38	3 9	10 5
4 30	7 37	3 34	10 48
4 31	7 37	Rise	11 33
4 31	7 37	8 20	Ev. 4
4 32	7 37	8 58	0 40
4 32	7 36	9 33	1 14
4 33	7 36	10 6	1 48
4 34	7 35	10 37	2 25
4 35	7 34	11 8	3 5
4 36	7 34	11 40	3 46
4 36	7 34	Morn	4 37
4 37	7 33	0 13	5 38
4 38	7 33	0 51	6 12
4 39	7 32	1 34	7 48
4 40	7 31	2 24	8 59
4 40	7 31	3 21	10 5
4 41	7 30	Sets	11 0
4 42	7 29	8 3	11 58
4 42	7 28	8 45	Morn
4 44	7 28	9 31	0 43
4 45	7 27	9 34	1 38
4 46	7 26	10 25	2 14
4 47	7 25	10 53	2 57
4 48	7 24	11 25	3 40
4 49	7 23	11 58	4 25
4 50	7 22	Morn	5 14
4 51	7 21	0 30	6 12
4 52	7 21	1 7	7 20
4 53	7 19	1 49	8 30

N. Y. City. Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Ind., & Illinois.			
d.	h.	m.	
1	5	8	33 M.
13	2	12	M.
19	4	19	E.
26	7	39	E.

Sun Ris.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	H. W. N. Y.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
4 34	7 28	1 56	5 32
4 35	7 28	2 34	6 36
4 35	7 28	3 13	7 29
4 35	7 28	3 57	8 19
4 36	7 28	Rises	8 59
4 37	7 32	8 16	9 38
4 38	7 31	8 55	10 4
4 38	7 31	9 31	10 38
4 39	7 31	10 4	11 12
4 39	7 30	10 36	11 49
4 40	7 30	11 8	Ev 20
4 41	7 29	11 41	1 10
4 40	7 29	Morn	2 1
4 42	7 28	0 16	2 57
4 43	7 28	0 54	4 6
4 44	7 27	1 28	5 12
4 45	7 26	2 28	6 23
4 45	7 26	3 26	7 29
4 46	7 25	Sets	8 24
4 47	7 24	8 0	9 16
4 48	7 24	8 42	10 7
4 49	7 23	9 28	10 58
4 50	7 22	9 54	11 38
4 51	7 21	10 25	Morn
4 51	7 20	10 56	0 21
4 52	7 19	11 33	1 4
4 53	7 19	12 0	1 40
4 54	7 18	Morn	2 38
4 55	7 17	0 34	3 38
4 56	7 16	1 12	4 44
4 57	7 15	1 54	5 54

Charleston. North & S. Car., Geo. Tenn., Ala., Miss., & Ark.			
d.	h.	m.	
1	5	8	9 M.
13	1	48	M.
19	3	55	E.
26	7	15	E.

Sun Ris.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	H. W. C'ton
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
4 57	7 16	9 11	4 0
4 57	7 16	9 50	5 12
4 58	7 16	10 31	6 5
4 58	7 16	11 16	6 48
4 59	7 16	Rises	7 22
4 59	7 16	8 0	8 4
5 0	7 9	8 41	8 40
5 0	7 9	9 20	9 14
5 1	7 9	9 56	9 48
5 1	7 9	10 39	10 25
5 2	7 8	11 8	11 5
5 2	7 8	11 45	11 46
5 3	7 8	Morn	Ev 37
5 3	7 7	0 24	1 33
5 4	7 7	1 6	2 42
5 5	7 7	1 54	3 48
5 5	7 6	2 47	4 50
5 6	7 6	3 45	6 5
5 6	7 5	Sets	7 0
5 7	7 5	7 47	7 58
5 8	7 4	8 33	8 24
5 8	7 4	9 14	9 38
5 9	7 3	9 51	10 14
5 10	7 2	10 27	10 57
5 10	7 2	11 1	11 40
5 11	7 1	11 36	Morn
5 12	7 0	Morn	0 25
5 12	7 0	0 12	1 14
5 13	6 59	0 49	2 12
5 14	6 58	1 33	3 20
5 14	6 57	2 19	4 30

Phila. Penn., N. J. Ohio, Ind., Ill., & Missou.			
d.	h.	m.	
1	5	8	M.
13	2	211	
19	4	34	E
26	7	34	E

Sun Ris.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
4 37	7 35	2 0
4 37	7 35	2 36
4 37	7 30	3 15
4 38	7 30	3 50
4 38	7 29	Rises
4 39	7 29	8 14
4 40	7 28	8 53
4 40	7 28	9 30
4 41	7 28	10 3
4 42	7 28	10 36
4 42	7 27	11 8
4 43	7 27	11 41
4 44	7 26	Morn
4 45	7 26	0 17
4 45	7 25	0 54
4 46	7 25	1 40
4 47	7 24	2 30
4 48	7 24	3 28
4 48	7 23	Sets
4 49	7 22	7 38
4 50	7 22	8 40
4 51	7 21	9 19
4 52	7 20	9 54
4 53	7 19	10 26
4 53	7 18	10 57
4 54	7 17	11 33
4 55	7 17	Morn
4 56	7 16	0 1
4 57	7 15	0 35
4 58	7 14	1 14
4 59	7 13	1 56

Washington. Va., Del., Md., Ken., Ill. & Mo.			
d.	h.	m.	
1	5	8	11 M.
13	2	6	M.
19	4	7	E.
26	7	27	E

Sun Ris.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
4 36	7 25	2 2
4 46	7 27	2 38
4 46	7 27	3 18
4 41	7 27	4 1
4 46	7 27	Rises
4 46	7 26	8 12
4 42	7 26	8 34
4 42	7 26	9 26
4 44	7 25	10 3
4 45	7 25	10 36
4 45	7 25	11 8
4 46	7 24	11 40
4 47	7 24	Morn
4 47	7 23	0 18
4 48	7 23	0 57
4 48	7 22	1 42
4 49	7 22	2 30
4 49	7 21	3 28
4 50	7 21	3 31
4 51	7 20	Sets
4 50	7 20	7 57
4 53	7 19	8 40
4 53	7 18	9 19
4 54	7 18	9 54
4 55	7 17	10 26
4 56	7 16	10 57
4 56	7 16	11 33
4 57	7 15	Morn
4 58	7 14	Morn
4 58	7 13	0 2
4 59	7 12	0 39
5 0	7 12	1 16
5 1	7 11	1 58

N. Orleans. Mobile. Flor. & Texas.			
d.	h.	m.	
1	5	7	33 M.
13	1	6	M.
19	3	15	E.
26	6	36	E.

Sun Ris.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
5 47	7 2	2 17
5 47	7 2	2 56
5 47	7 2	3 38
5 47	7 2	4 23
5 47	7 2	Rises
5 47	7 2	7 45
5 47	7 2	8 38
5 47	7 2	9 17
5 47	7 2	9 53
5 47	7 2	10 28
5 47	7 2	11 9
5 47	7 1	11 47
5 47	7 1	Morn
5 47	7 1	0 27
5 47	7 1	1 11
5 47	7 1	1 59
5 47	7 1	2 53
5 46	7 1	3 48
5 46	7 1	Sets
5 46	7 1	7 44
5 46	7 1	8 34
5 46	7 1	9 18
5 46	7 1	9 58
5 46	7 1	10 34
5 46	7 1	11 4
5 46	7 1	11 45
5 46	7 1	Morn
5 46	7 1	0 31
5 46	7 1	1 21
5 46	7 1	2 16
5 46	7 1	3 16
5 46	7 1	4 16
5 46	7 1	5 16
5 46	7 1	6 16
5 46	7 1	7 16
5 46	7 1	8 16
5 46	7 1	9 16
5 46	7 1	10 16
5 46	7 1	11 16
5 46	7 1	Morn
5 46	7 1	0 16
5 46	7 1	1 16
5 46	7 1	2 16
5 46	7 1	3 16

Sun's Decl. D.	R.	M.	S.
1	0	4	0
7	0	3	27
13	0	4	53
19	0	3	21
25	0	1	50

D M	D W	Sun's Decl. N ° ′	D M
1	W	17 54	♌
2	Th	17 48	♌
3	Fri	17 40	♍
4	Sat	17 31	♍
5	G	16 54	♎
6	Mo	16 33	♎
7	Tu	16 21	♎
8	W	16 8	♏
9	Th	15 57	♏
10	Fri	15 28	♏
11	Sat	15 11	♏
12	G	14 53	♐
13	Mo	14 32	♐
14	Tu	14 17	♐
15	W	13 58	♑
16	Th	13 37	♑
17	Fri	13 20	♑
18	Sat	11 1	♒
19	G	12 43	♒
20	Mo	12 22	♒
21	Tu	12 1	♓
22	W	11 41	♓
23	Th	11 21	♓
24	Fri	11 0	♈
25	Sat	10 38	♈
26	G	10 18	♈
27	Mo	9 58	♈
28	Tu	9 38	♉
29	W	9 18	♉
30	Th	8 58	♊
31	Fri	8 38	♊

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon.....
First Quarter..
New Moon.....
First Quarter ...

MISCELLANEOUS.

☿ stationary ☾ r.
The weather ☾ clear.
Vega south 9 42,
continues rainy.
9th S. aft. Trin. ☽ O
Transfiguration.
Perhaps thunder
♃ ☽ r. *showers.*
♄ south 3 21.
St. Lawrence.
Altair south 10 21.
10th Sun. aft. Trin.
Vega south 9 2. 7
☽ r. high. *Very*
☽ in perigee. *hot*
Superior ♃ ☉ ☾.
weather may be
☽ Ω. *expected.*
11th Sun. aft. Trin.
Altair south 9 46.
More cloudy and
♄ south 2 23.
☉ enters ♍. *dull.*
St. Bartholomew.
Perhaps rain.
18 S. aft. T. ♃ ☉ ♃.
☽ in apo. *Lost*
☽ rises low. *for*
St. John Bapt. beh.
more rain.
♄ south 1. 31.

Boston. *New Eng., N.Y. St., U. Canada, Mich., Wis., & Iowa.*			
d. 3 A. 11 m. 8 E.			
11	8	49	M.
18	0	49	M.
25	0	12	E.

Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Sets H. M.	H. W Bost. H. M.
4 54	7 18	2 35	9 35
4 55	7 16	3 26	10 24
4 56	7 16	Rises	11 7
4 57	7 14	7 32	11 45
4 58	7 12	8 9	Ev 23
4 59	7 12	8 41	0 55
5 0	7 10	9 12	1 29
5 1	7 9	9 43	2 3
5 2	7 8	10 16	2 42
5 3	7 6	10 51	3 28
5 4	7 5	11 31	4 6
5 5	7 4	Morn	5 1
5 6	7 2	0 16	6 7
5 7	7 1	1 8	7 27
5 8	6 59	2 8	8 47
5 9	6 58	3 13	9 55
5 10	6 57	4 21	10 32
5 11	6 55	Sets	11 43
5 12	6 54	7 51	Morn
5 13	6 52	8 23	0 28
5 14	6 50	8 56	1 10
5 15	6 49	9 34	1 48
5 16	6 47	9 56	2 20
5 17	6 46	10 28	3 5
5 18	6 44	11 5	3 44
5 19	6 43	11 45	4 25
5 20	6 41	Morn	5 16
5 21	6 39	0 22	6 26
5 22	6 38	1 17	7 43
5 23	6 36	2 16	8 58
5 24	6 34	3 7	9 57

N. Y. City, *Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Ind., & Illinois.*			
d. 3 A. 10 m. 56 E.			
11	8	37	M.
18	0	37	M.
25	12		Noon.

Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Sets H. M.	H. W N. Y. H. M.
4 56	7 13	2 49	6 59
4 58	7 12	3 39	7 48
5 0	7 11	Rises	8 31
5 1	7 10	7 38	9 9
5 2	7 9	8 7	9 46
5 3	7 8	8 40	10 19
5 4	7 7	9 12	10 53
5 5	7 5	9 44	11 27
5 6	7 4	10 18	Ev 6
5 7	7 3	10 54	0 46
5 7	7 2	11 35	1 30
5 8	7 0	Morn	2 25
5 9	6 59	0 21	3 31
5 10	6 58	1 13	4 51
5 11	6 56	2 13	6 11
5 12	6 55	3 17	7 19
5 13	6 54	4 28	8 17
5 14	6 52	Sets	9 7
5 15	6 51	7 50	9 52
5 16	6 49	8 22	10 34
5 17	6 48	8 55	11 12
5 18	6 46	9 27	11 53
5 19	6 45	9 59	Morn
5 20	6 43	10 33	0 29
5 21	6 42	11 19	1 8
5 22	6 40	11 50	1 49
5 23	6 38	Morn	2 46
5 24	6 37	0 34	3 50
5 25	6 36	1 22	5 7
5 26	6 34	2 15	6 28
5 27	6 32	3 11	7 21

Charleston. *North & S. Car., Geo., Tenn., Ala., Miss., & Ark.*			
d. 3 A. 10 m. 32 E.			
11	8	13	M.
18	0	13	M.
25	11	36	M.

Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Sets H. M.	H. W C'ston H. M.
5 15	6 57	2 56	5 35
5 16	6 56	3 49	6 24
5 16	6 55	Rises	7 7
5 17	6 54	7 26	7 45
5 18	6 53	7 58	8 23
5 18	6 52	8 34	8 55
5 19	6 51	9 10	9 29
5 20	6 51	9 46	10 3
5 20	6 50	10 24	10 42
5 21	6 49	11 4	11 22
5 22	6 48	11 48	Ev 6
5 22	6 47	Morn	1 1
5 23	6 46	0 36	2 7
5 24	6 45	1 32	3 27
5 24	6 43	2 34	4 47
5 25	6 42	3 36	5 55
5 26	6 41	4 41	6 53
5 26	6 40	Sets	7 43
5 27	6 39	7 46	8 28
5 28	6 38	8 23	9 10
5 28	6 37	8 56	9 48
5 29	6 36	9 34	10 29
5 30	6 34	10 0	11 5
5 30	6 33	10 47	11 44
5 31	6 32	11 26	Morn
5 32	6 31	Morn	0 26
5 32	6 30	0 8	1 16
5 33	6 29	0 53	2 20
5 34	6 27	1 41	3 43
5 34	6 26	2 32	4 56
5 35	6 25	3 27	5 57

Philn. *Penn. N.J. Ohio, Ind. Ill., & Missou.*			
d. 3 A. 10 m. 51 E.			
11	8	29	M.
18	0	29	M.
25	11	55	M.

Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Sets H. M.
5 0	7 12	2 48
5 1	7 11	3 33
5 2	7 10	Rises
5 2	7 8	7 21
5 3	7 7	7 30
5 3	7 6	8 5
5 4	7 6	8 30
5 5	7 4	9 20
5 5	7 3	9 12
5 6	7 2	9 44
5 6	7 1	10 18
5 7	7 0	10 55
5 7	6 59	11 36
5 8	6 58	Morn
5 9	6 57	0 23
5 10	6 56	1 15
5 11	6 55	2 15
5 11	6 54	3 20
5 12	6 52	4 27
5 13	6 51	4 30
5 14	6 49	Sets
5 15	6 48	7 50
5 16	6 47	8 23
5 17	6 46	8 56
5 18	6 45	9 27
5 19	6 44	10 0
5 20	6 42	10 35
5 21	6 41	11 11
5 22	6 39	11 52
5 23	6 38	Morn
5 24	6 37	0 36
5 25	6 35	1 35
5 26	6 33	2 17
5 27	6 32	3 13

Washington. *Pen., Del., Md., Ken., Ill. & Mo.*			
d. 3 A. 10 m. 44 E.			
11	9	25	M.
18	0	25	M.
25	11	48	M.

Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Sets H. M.
5 2	7 10	2 45
5 3	7 9	3 33
5 4	7 7	Rises
5 5	7 6	7 30
5 5	7 5	8 5
5 6	7 4	8 30
5 7	7 3	9 12
5 7	7 2	9 45
5 8	7 1	10 19
5 9	7 0	10 57
5 10	6 59	11 38
5 11	6 57	Morn
5 12	6 56	0 25
5 13	6 55	1 18
5 14	6 53	2 17
5 15	6 52	3 23
5 16	6 51	4 30
5 17	6 49	Sets
5 18	6 48	7 49
5 19	6 47	8 23
5 20	6 45	8 56
5 21	6 44	9 28
5 22	6 42	10 2
5 23	6 41	10 36
5 24	6 40	11 14
5 24	6 38	11 54
5 25	6 37	Morn
5 26	6 35	0 39
5 27	6 34	1 27
5 28	6 33	2 19
5 28	6 31	3 16

N. Orleans. *Mobile, Flor. & Texas.*			
d. 3 A. 9 m. 55 E.			
11	7	31	M.
17	11	23	M.
25	10	56	M.

Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Sets H. M.
5 [illegible]	6 58	3 8
5 21	6 57	3 56
5 21	6 56	Rises
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	7 17
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	7 59
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	8 34
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	9 11
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	9 46
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	10 27
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	Morn
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	Sets
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	8 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	9 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	Morn
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	5 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	8 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	9 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	Morn
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	3 [illegible]

SUN ON MERID. D.	H.	M.	S.	MOON'S PHASES.	Boston. *New Eng., N.Y. St., U. Canada, Mich., Wis., & Iowa.*	N.Y. City. *Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Ind., & Illinois.*	Charleston. *North & S. Car., Geo., Tenn., Ala., Miss., & Ark.*	Phila. *Penn. N.J. Ohio, Ind. Ill., & Missou.*	Washington. *Vir., Del., Md. Ken. Ill. & Mo.*	N. Orleans. Mobile. *Flor. & Texas.*
1	Morning.			Full Moon......	ds 2h. 0m.34 E.	ds 2h. 0m 22 E.	ds 2h. 11m.58 E.	ds 2h 0m17E	ds 2h 0m10 E	ds 2h11m18 E
7	11	57	49	Third Quarter ...	9 2 11 E.	9 1 59 E.	9 1 35 E.	9 1 54E	9 1 47 E.	9 0 55E
13	11	55	45	New Moon.....	16 11 18 M.	16 11 6 M.	16 10 42 M.	16 11 1M	16 10 54 M	16 10 2 M
19	11	53	39	First Quarter ...	24 6 40 M.	24 6 28 M.	24 6 4 M.	24 6 23M	24 6 16 M	24 5 24 M
25	11	51	34							

D. M.	D. W.	Sun's dec N. ° ′	☽ pl.	MISCELLANEOUS.	Boston Sun Ris. H.M.	Sun Sets H.M.	Moon Sets. H. M.	H.W Bost. H. M.	N.Y. Sun Ris. H.M.	Sun Sets H.M.	Moon Sets H. M.	H.W N.Y. H. M.
1	Sat	8 10	♒	☽ ☊. *Warm and*	5 26	6 33	4 6	10 41	5 28	6 31	4 10	8 5
2	G	7 48	♓	London burnt, 1666.	5 27	6 31	Rises	11 21	5 29	6 29	Rises	8 45
3	Mo	7 26	♓	O. Crom. d. 1658.	5 28	6 29	7 14	11 57	5 30	6 28	7 13	9 21
4	Tu	7 4	♈	*showery weather.*	5 29	6 28	7 45	Ev 31	5 31	6 26	7 46	9 55
5	W	6 42	♈	♃ south 1 30.	5 30	6 26	8 18	1 5	5 32	6 24	8 20	10 20
6	Th	6 20	♉	La Fayette b. 1757.	5 31	6 24	8 53	1 41	5 33	6 23	8 55	11 5
7	Fri	5 57	♉	Han. More d. 1833.	5 33	6 22	9 31	2 18	5 34	6 21	9 34	11 42
8	Sat	5 34	♊	Nat. of B. V. Mary.	5 34	6 21	10 14	2 58	5 35	6 19	10 15	Ev 22
9	G	5 12	♊	14th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 35	6 19	11 3	3 42	5 36	6 18	11 8	1 6
10	Mo	4 49	♊	Dog days end.	5 36	6 17	11 58	4 37	5 37	6 16	Morn	2 1
11	Tu	4 26	♋	☽ in perigee. *Cooler*	5 37	6 15	Morn	5 47	5 38	6 14	0 4	3 11
12	W	4 3	♋	Wolfe killed 1759.	5 38	6 14	1 0	7 14	5 39	6 13	1 4	4 28
13	Th	3 40	♌	*Perhaps rain.*	5 39	6 12	2 5	8 40	5 40	6 11	2 10	6 4
14	Fri	3 17	♌	Mos. b't. 1812. ☽ ☊.	5 40	6 10	3 13	9 48	5 41	6 9	3 17	7 12
15	Sat	2 54	♍	Sur. of N. Y. 1776.	5 41	6 8	4 21	10 42	5 42	6 8	4 24	8 6
16	G	2 31	♍	15th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 42	6 7	Sets	11 29	5 43	6 6	Sets	8 53
17	Mo	2 8	♎	*Look for rain.*	5 43	6 5	6 52	Morn	5 44	6 4	6 52	9 33
18	Tu	1 44	♎	♅ south, 1 47.	5 44	6 3	7 22	0 9	5 45	6 2	7 24	10 10
19	W	1 21	♏	Fomalhaut s. 10 54	5 45	6 1	7 54	0 46	5 46	6 1	7 56	10 45
20	Th	0 58	♏	*High*	5 46	6 0	8 27	1 21	5 47	5 59	8 30	11 21
21	Fri	0 34	♏	St. Matthew, *cold*	5 47	5 58	9 2	1 57	5 48	5 58	9 6	11 55
22	Sat	N. 11	♐	☉ ent. ♎ *winds.*	5 48	5 56	9 40	2 31	5 49	5 56	9 45	Morn
23	G	S. 12	♐	16th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 50	5 54	10 22	3 4	5 50	5 54	10 27	0 28
24	Mo	0 36	♑	☽ in apo. ☽ r. low.	5 51	5 52	11 9	3 42	5 51	5 53	11 14	1 6
25	Tu	0 59	♑	*Blustering*	5 52	5 51	11 59	4 29	5 52	5 51	Morn	1 53
26	W	1 23	♑	Fomal. sou. 10 26.	5 53	5 49	Morn	5 33	5 53	5 49	0 4	2 57
27	Th	1 46	♒	☍ ☉ ♄. *and*	5 54	5 47	0 54	6 56	5 54	5 47	0 59	4 20
28	Fri	2 9	♒	♄ south 11 40. *cold.*	5 55	5 45	1 52	8 15	5 55	5 46	1 56	5 30
29	Sat	2 33	♓	St. Michael. [elong.	4 56	5 44	2 53	9 21	5 56	5 44	2 56	6 47
30	G	2 56	♓	St. Jerome. ☿ gr.	4 54	5 42	3 57	10 10	5 57	5 42	3 59	7 34

D. M.	Charleston Sun Ris. H.M.	Sun Sets H.M.	Moon Sets H. M.	H.W C'ton H. M.	Phila. Sun Ris. H.M.	Sun Sets H.M.	Moon Sets H. M.	Washington Sun Ris. H.M.	Sun Sets H.M.	Moon Sets H. M.	N. Orleans Sun Ris. H.M.	Sun Sets H.M.	Moon Sets H. M.
1	5 35	6 23	4 24	6 41	5 29	6 30	4 12	5 30	6 29	4 14	5 38	6 21	4 29
2	5 36	6 22	Rises	7 21	5 30	6 28	Rises	5 31	6 28	Rises	5 39	6 20	Rises
3	5 37	6 21	7 10	7 57	5 31	6 27	7 13	5 32	6 26	7 13	5 39	6 19	7 11
4	5 38	6 20	7 47	8 31	5 32	6 25	7 46	5 33	6 24	7 47	5 40	6 18	7 49
5	5 38	6 18	8 23	9 5	5 33	6 24	8 20	5 33	6 23	8 21	5 40	6 16	8 28
6	5 39	6 17	9 5	9 41	5 34	6 22	8 56	5 34	6 21	8 58	5 41	6 15	9 9
7	5 40	6 16	9 47	10 18	5 35	6 20	9 36	5 35	6 20	9 38	5 41	6 14	9 52
8	5 40	6 14	10 34	10 58	5 35	6 19	10 20	5 36	6 18	10 22	5 42	6 13	10 40
9	5 41	6 13	11 26	11 42	5 36	6 17	11 10	5 37	6 17	11 12	5 42	6 11	11 33
10	5 41	6 12	Morn	Ev. 37	5 37	6 16	Morn	5 38	6 15	Morn	5 43	6 10	Morn
11	5 42	6 10	0 23	1 47	5 38	6 14	0 6	5 39	6 13	0 8	5 43	6 9	0 30
12	5 43	6 9	1 23	3 14	5 39	6 12	1 7	5 40	6 12	1 9	5 44	6 8	1 35
13	5 43	6 8	2 26	4 40	5 40	6 11	2 12	5 41	6 10	2 14	5 45	6 7	2 33
14	5 44	6 6	3 30	5 48	5 41	6 9	3 18	5 41	6 9	3 20	5 45	6 5	3 30
15	5 45	6 5	4 34	6 42	5 42	6 7	4 25	5 42	6 7	4 27	5 46	6 4	4 38
16	5 45	6 4	Sets	7 20	5 43	6 6	Sets	5 43	6 6	Sets.	5 46	6 3	Sets
17	5 46	6 2	6 54	8 9	5 44	6 4	6 53	5 44	6 4	6 53	5 47	6 2	6 56
18	5 47	6 1	7 30	8 46	5 45	6 3	7 25	5 45	6 2	7 26	5 47	6 0	7 33
19	5 47	6 0	8 6	9 21	5 46	6 1	7 58	5 46	6 1	7 59	5 48	5 59	8 9
20	5 48	5 58	8 43	9 57	5 47	5 59	8 39	5 47	5 59	8 33	5 48	5 58	8 47
21	5 49	5 57	9 21	10 31	5 48	5 58	9 8	5 46	5 57	9 10	5 49	5 57	9 27
22	5 49	5 55	10 2	11 4	5 49	5 56	9 47	5 49	5 56	9 48	5 49	5 55	10 9
23	5 50	5 54	10 46	11 42	5 50	5 54	10 30	5 50	5 54	10 32	5 50	5 54	10 53
24	5 51	5 53	11 33	Morn	5 51	5 53	11 16	5 51	5 53	11 19	5 51	5 53	11 40
25	5 51	5 51	Morn	0 29	5 52	5 51	Morn	5 52	5 51	Morn	5 51	5 52	Morn
26	5 52	5 50	0 23	1 32	5 53	5 49	0 7	5 52	5 49	0 9	5 52	5 50	0 30
27	5 53	5 49	1 16	2 56	5 54	5 48	1 1	5 53	5 48	1 3	5 52	5 49	1 22
28	5 53	5 47	2 11	4 15	5 55	5 46	1 58	5 54	5 46	2 0	5 53	5 48	2 17
29	5 54	5 46	3 8	5 23	5 56	5 44	2 58	5 55	5 45	3 0	5 53	5 47	2 12
30	5 55	5 45	4 7	6 10	5 57	5 43	4 0	5 56	5 43	4 1	5 54	5 45	4 11

SUN ON MERID.

D.	H.	M.	S.
1	11	49	35
7	11	47	47
13	11	46	15
19	11	45	2
25	11	44	11

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon.....	8	8	0 E.
Third Quarter ..	16	0	29 M.
New Moon.....	24	1	20 E.
First Quarter ...			

MISCELLANEOUS.

Very agreeable
Andre execut. 1780.
♄ sou. 11 28.
weather.
Brainerd d. 1747.
☽ in per. *Cool.*
18th Sun. aft. Trin.
☽ runs high. *Look*
St. Denys. *for*
frost.
Bahamas dis. 1492
☿ stationary. ☽ ☊.
Brock killed, 1812.
19th Sun. aft. Trin.
High winds.
♄ south 10 32.
Burgoyne sur. 1777
St. Luke. ☾ 8 ☉ ♍
Cornw. sur. 1781.
Blustering
☽ in apogee.
☽ runs low. *and*
☉ enters ♏. *chilly.*
Inferior ☌ ☉ ☿.
Perhaps rain.
♄ south, 9 25. ☽ ☋.
♂ south 4 0.
Sts. Simon & Jude.
Quite cold.
John Adams b.1735
♄ south, 9 31.

D M	D W	Sun's dec S ° ′	☽ pl.
1	Mo	3 20	♈
2	Tu	3 43	♈
3	W	4 6	♈
4	Th	4 29	♉
5	Fri	4 52	♉
6	Sat	5 15	♊
7	G	5 38	♊
8	Mo	6 1	♋
9	Tu	6 24	♋
10	W	6 47	♌
11	Th	7 10	♌
12	Fri	7 32	♍
13	Sat	7 55	♍
14	G	8 17	♎
15	Mo	8 39	♎
16	Tu	9 2	♏
17	W	9 24	♏
18	Th	9 46	♏
19	Fri	10 7	♐
20	Sat	10 28	♐
21	G	10 50	♑
22	Mo	11 12	♑
23	Tu	11 33	♑
24	W	11 54	♒
25	Th	12 14	♒
26	Fri	12 35	♓
27	Sat	12 55	♓
28	G	13 15	♓
29	Mo	13 35	♈
30	Tu	13 55	♈
31	W	14 15	♉

Boston. *New Eng., N. Y. St., U. Canada, Mich., Wis., & Iowa.*

ds 2 *h.*	0 *m.*49	M.	
8	8	0	E.
16	0	29	M.
24	1	20	E.

D M	Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Sets. H. M.	H. W Bost. H. M.
1	5 58	5 40	5 2	10 50
2	6 0	5 38	Rises	11 27
3	6 1	5 37	6 52	Ev 3
4	6 2	5 35	7 30	0 40
5	6 3	5 33	8 12	1 17
6	6 4	5 31	9 0	1 56
7	6 5	5 30	9 53	2 40
8	6 6	5 28	10 53	3 27
9	6 7	5 26	11 56	4 25
10	6 9	5 25	Morn	5 35
11	6 10	5 23	1 2	7 0
12	6 11	5 21	2 9	8 32
13	6 12	5 20	3 15	9 36
14	6 13	5 18	4 21	10 24
15	6 14	5 17	Sets.	11 7
16	6 16	5 15	5 52	11 44
17	6 17	5 13	6 24	Morn
18	6 18	5 12	6 58	0 20
19	6 19	5 10	7 35	0 55
20	6 20	5 9	8 16	1 28
21	6 22	5 7	9 1	1 59
22	6 23	5 6	9 49	2 33
23	6 24	5 4	10 42	3 11
24	6 25	5 3	11 38	3 54
25	6 27	5 1	Morn	4 47
26	6 28	5 0	0 37	6 6
27	6 29	4 58	1 38	7 28
28	6 30	4 57	2 42	8 37
29	6 31	4 56	3 48	9 32
30	6 33	4 54	4 57	10 17
31	6 34	4 53	Rises	10 56

N. Y. City. *Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Ind., & Illinois.*

ds 2 *h.*	0 *m.*37	M.	
8	7	48	E.
16	0	17	M.
24	2	8	M.

D M	Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Sets H. M.	H. W N. Y. H. M.
1	5 58	5 41	5 3	8 14
2	5 59	5 39	Rises	8 51
3	6 0	5 37	6 54	9 27
4	6 1	5 36	7 33	10 4
5	6 2	5 34	8 16	10 41
6	6 3	5 33	9 4	11 20
7	6 4	5 31	9 58	Ev 4
8	6 5	5 29	10 58	0 51
9	6 6	5 28	Morn	1 49
10	6 7	5 26	0 1	2 59
11	6 8	5 25	1 6	4 30
12	6 9	5 23	2 12	5 56
13	6 10	5 21	3 17	7 0
14	6 12	5 20	4 22	7 48
15	6 13	5 18	Sets	8 31
16	6 14	5 17	5 54	9 [illegible]
17	6 15	5 15	6 2[illegible]	9 44
18	6 16	5 14	7 [illegible]2	10 19
19	6 17	5 12	7 40	10 52
20	6 18	5 11	8 21	11 23
21	6 19	5 9	9 6	11 57
22	6 20	5 8	9 55	Morn
23	6 22	5 7	10 47	0 35
24	6 23	5 5	11 42	1 18
25	6 24	5 4	Morn	2 11
26	6 25	5 2	0 40	3 30
27	6 26	5 1	1 41	4 52
28	6 27	5 0	2 44	6 [illegible]
29	6 28	4 59	3 49	6 50
30	6 30	4 57	4 56	7 41
31	6 31	4 56	Rises	8 20

Charleston. *North & S. Car., Geo., Tenn., Ala., Miss., & Ark.*

ds 2 *h.*	0 *m.*13	M.	
8	7	24	E.
16	11	53	E.
24	1	44	M.

D M	Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Sets, H. M.	H. W C'ton H. M.
1	5 55	5 43	5 7	6 50
2	5 56	5 42	Rises	7 27
3	5 57	5 41	7 2	8 3
4	5 57	5 39	7 45	8 40
5	5 58	5 38	8 31	9 17
6	5 59	5 37	9 22	9 56
7	6 0	5 36	10 18	10 40
8	6 0	5 34	11 17	11 27
9	6 1	5 33	Morn	Ev25
10	6 2	5 32	0 18	1 35
11	6 2	5 31	1 21	3 6
12	6 3	5 29	2 23	4 32
13	6 4	5 28	3 25	5 36
14	6 5	5 27	4 25	6 24
15	6 5	5 26	Sets	7 7
16	6 6	5 25	6 2	7 44
17	6 7	5 23	6 38	8 20
18	6 8	5 22	7 16	8 55
19	6 9	5 21	7 57	9 28
20	6 9	5 20	8 40	9 59
21	6 10	5 19	9 25	10 33
22	6 11	5 18	10 14	10 11
23	6 12	5 17	11 5	11 54
24	6 13	5 16	11 58	Morn
25	6 13	5 15	Morn	0 47
26	6 14	5 14	0 54	2 6
27	6 15	5 13	1 51	3 28
28	6 16	5 12	2 50	4 37
29	6 17	5 11	3 51	5 32
30	6 18	5 10	4 54	6 17
31	6 18	5 9	Rises	6 56

Phila. *Penn. N. J. Ohio, Ind. Ill., & Missou.*

ds 2 *h.*	0 *m.*32	M	
8	7	43	E
16	0	12	M
24	2	3	M

D M	Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Sets H. M.
1	5 58	5 41	5 4
2	5 59	5 39	Rises
3	6 0	5 38	6 55
4	6 1	5 36	7 34
5	6 2	5 35	8 18
6	6 3	5 33	9 7
7	6 4	5 31	10 1
8	6 5	5 30	11 0
9	6 6	5 28	Morn
10	6 7	5 27	0 3
11	6 8	5 25	1 8
12	6 9	5 24	2 13
13	6 10	5 22	3 18
14	6 11	5 21	4 22
15	6 12	5 19	Sets
16	6 13	5 18	5 55
17	6 14	5 16	6 29
18	6 15	5 15	7 4
19	6 16	5 13	7 42
20	6 17	5 12	8 23
21	6 18	5 10	9 8
22	6 19	5 9	9 57
23	6 21	5 8	10 49
24	6 22	5 6	11 44
25	6 23	5 5	Morn
26	6 24	5 4	0 42
27	6 25	5 2	1 42
28	6 26	5 1	2 45
29	6 27	5 0	3 49
30	6 28	4 59	4 56
31	6 29	4 57	Rises

Washington. *Vir., Del., Md. Ken. Ill. & Mo.*

ds 2 *h*	0 *m*25	M	
8	7	30	E
16	0	5	M
24	1	56	M

D M	Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Sets H. M.
1	5 57	5 41	5 4
2	5 58	5 40	Rises
3	5 59	5 38	6 56
4	6 0	5 37	7 38
5	6 1	5 35	8 20
6	6 2	5 34	9 9
7	6 3	5 32	10 3
8	6 4	5 31	11 3
9	6 5	5 29	Morn
10	6 6	5 27	0 5
11	6 7	5 26	1 10
12	6 8	5 24	2 15
13	6 9	5 23	3 19
14	6 10	5 22	4 23
15	6 11	5 20	Sets
16	6 12	5 19	5 57
17	6 13	5 17	6 30
18	6 14	5 16	7 6
19	6 15	5 14	7 44
20	6 16	5 13	8 26
21	6 17	5 12	9 11
22	6 18	5 10	9 59
23	6 19	5 9	10 51
24	6 20	5 8	11 46
25	6 21	5 6	Morn
26	6 23	5 5	0 44
27	6 24	5 4	1 44
28	6 25	5 3	2 46
29	6 26	5 1	3 50
30	6 27	5 0	4 56
31	6 28	4 59	Rises

N. Orleans. *Mobile, Flor. & Texas.*

ds 1 *h*	11 *m*33	E	
8	8	44	E
16	11	13	E
24	1	4	M

D M	Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Sets H. M.
1	5 55	5 44	5 10
2	5 55	5 43	Rises
3	5 56	5 42	7 5
4	5 56	5 41	7 50
5	5 57	5 39	8 37
6	5 58	5 38	9 22
7	5 58	5 37	10 25
8	5 59	5 36	11 24
9	5 59	5 35	Morn
10	6 0	5 34	0 25
11	6 1	5 32	1 27
12	6 1	5 31	2 28
13	6 2	5 30	3 28
14	6 3	5 29	4 27
15	6 3	5 28	Sets
16	6 4	5 27	6 6
17	6 5	5 26	6 43
18	6 5	5 25	7 22
19	6 6	5 24	8 3
20	6 7	5 23	8 46
21	6 7	5 22	9 32
22	6 8	5 21	10 21
23	6 9	5 20	11 12
24	6 9	5 19	Morn
25	6 10	5 18	0 4
26	6 11	5 17	0 59
27	6 12	5 16	1 55
28	6 12	5 15	2 53
29	6 13	5 14	3 53
30	6 14	5 13	4 55
31	6 15	5 12	Rises

SUN ON MERID.

D.	H.	M.	S.
1	11	43	44
7	11	43	52
13	11	44	31
19	11	45	41
25	11	47	19

MOON'S PHASES.

Third Quarter ..
New Moon.....
First Quarter ...
Full Moon.....

MISCELLANEOUS.

All Saints day.
All Souls. ♄ stat.
Cold
22d Sun. aft. Trin.
Powder plot 1605.
increases.
♄ south 9 2.
♂ stationary. ☽ Ω.
♃'s gr. elongation.
Milton died 1674.
23d Sun. aft. Trin.
High winds.
♂ south 2 57.
Look for rain.
Witherspoon d. '94
Bost. tea party '73.
Variable
☽ in ap. ☽ in dec.
7*s south 11 42.
weather.
♄ south 8 5.
☉ enters ♐. ☽ ☍.
E. Gerry died 1814.
Clear and cold.
N. Y. evac. 1783.
♃ south 9 2.
7*s south 11 11.
N. W. winds.
Woolsey d. 1530.
St. And. ☽ in per.

D.	D W	Sun's dec S ° ′	☽ pl.
1	Th	14 3	♉
2	Fri	14 5	♊
3	Sat	15 1	♊
4	G	15 38	♊
5	Mo	15 41	♋
6	Tu	16 7	♋
7	W	16 24	♌
8	Th	16 42	♌
9	Fri	16 54	♍
10	Sat	17 16	♍
11	G	17 33	♍
12	Mo	17 49	♎
13	Tu	18 5	♎
14	W	18 21	♏
15	Th	18 36	♏
16	Fri	18 51	♐
17	Sat	19 6	♐
18	G	19 20	♐
19	Mo	19 34	♑
20	Tu	19 48	♑
21	W	20 1	♒
22	Th	20 14	♒
23	Fri	20 27	♒
24	Sat	30 39	♓
25	G	20 51	♓
26	Mo	21 2	♈
27	Tu	21 13	♈
28	W	21 24	
29	Th	21 34	♉
30	Fri	21 44	♉

Boston. *New Eng., N. Y. St. U. Canada, Mich., Wis., & Iowa.*							
ds 7 *h.* 3 *m.* 39 M.							
14	4	29	E.				
22	9	40	E.				
29	10	41	E.				
Sun Ris.		Sun Sets		Moon Rises		H. W Bost.	
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
6	35	4	52	6	5	11	34
6	37	4	50	6	59	Ev	15
6	38	4	49	7	45	0	57
6	39	4	48	8	44	1	40
6	40	4	47	9	48	2	26
6	42	4	45	10	54	3	16
6	43	4	44	Morn.		4	13
6	44	4	43	0	1	5	26
6	45	4	42	1	7	6	50
6	47	4	41	2	12	8	8
6	48	4	40	3	15	9	14
6	49	4	39	4	18	10	2
6	51	4	38	5	19	10	44
6	52	4	37	Sets		11	22
6	53	4	36	5	33	11	56
6	54	4	35	6	12	Morn	
6	56	4	34	6	55	0	31
6	57	4	34	7	42	1	4
6	58	4	33	8	33	1	37
6	59	4	32	9	27	2	9
7	1	4	31	10	24	2	45
7	2	4	31	11	23	3	27
7	3	4	30	Morn		4	15
7	4	4	29	0	24	5	15
7	5	4	29	1	27	6	31
7	7	4	28	2	33	7	40
7	8	4	28	3	42	8	44
7	9	4	27	4	52	9	38
7	10	4	27	Rises		10	24
7	11	4	27	5	36	11	10

N. Y. City. *Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Ind., & Illinois.*							
ds 7 *h.* 3 *m* 27 M.							
14	4	17	E.				
22	9	23	E.				
29	10	29	E.				
Sun Ris.		Sun Sets		Moon Rises		H. W N. Y.	
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
6	32	4	55	6	9	8	58
6	33	4	54	6	56	9	39
6	35	4	52	7	50	10	21
6	36	4	51	8	50	11	4
6	37	4	50	9	53	11	50
6	38	4	49	10	59	Ev	40
6	39	4	48	Morn		1	27
6	41	4	47	0	5	2	50
6	42	4	46	1	10	4	14
6	43	4	45	2	13	5	32
6	44	4	44	3	16	6	38
6	45	4	43	4	17	7	26
6	47	4	42	5	17	8	8
6	48	4	41	Sets		8	46
6	49	4	40	5	37	9	23
6	50	4	39	6	17	9	55
6	51	4	39	7	0	10	28
6	53	4	38	7	47	11	1
6	54	4	37	8	38	11	33
6	55	4	37	9	32	Morn	
6	56	4	36	10	28	0	9
6	57	4	35	11	26	0	51
6	58	4	35	Morn		1	39
6	59	3	34	0	26	2	39
7	1	4	34	1	29	3	55
7	2	4	33	2	34	5	4
7	3	4	33	3	41	6	8
7	4	4	32	4	51	7	2
7	5	4	32	Rises		7	48
7	6	4	32	5	35	8	34

Charleston. *North & S. Car., Geo., Tenn., Ala., Miss., & Ark.*							
ds 7 *h.* 3 *m.* 3 M.							
14	3	53	E.				
22	9	4	E.				
29	10	5	E.				
Sun Ris.		Sun Sets		Moon Rises		H. W C'ton	
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
6	19	5	8	6	22	7	34
6	20	5	7	7	14	8	15
6	21	5	6	8	9	8	57
6	22	5	5	9	9	9	40
6	23	5	4	10	11	10	26
6	24	5	3	11	15	11	16
6	25	5	3	Morn		Ev	13
6	26	5	2	0	17	1	26
6	27	5	1	1	18	2	50
6	27	5	0	2	18	4	8
6	28	5	0	3	16	5	14
6	29	4	59	4	14	6	2
6	30	4	59	5	10	6	44
6	31	4	58	Sets		7	22
6	32	4	57	5	53	7	59
6	33	4	57	6	35	8	31
6	34	4	56	7	19	9	4
6	35	4	56	8	7	9	37
6	36	4	55	8	57	10	9
6	37	4	55	9	49	10	45
6	38	4	54	10	42	11	27
6	38	4	54	11	38	Morn	
6	39	4	54	Morn		0	15
6	40	4	53	0	34	1	15
6	41	4	53	1	33	2	31
6	42	4	53	2	34	3	40
6	43	4	53	3	37	4	44
6	44	4	52	4	43	5	38
6	45	4	52	Rises		6	24
6	46	4	52	5	53	7	10

Philad. *Penn. N. J. Ohio, Ind. Ill., & Missou.*							
ds 7 *h* 3 *m* 22 M							
14	4	12	E				
22	9	23	E				
29	10	24	E				
Sun Ris.		Sun Sets		Moon Rises			
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.		
6	31	4	56	6	10		
6	32	4	55	6	58		
6	33	4	54	7	52		
6	34	4	53	8	52		
6	35	4	52	9	55		
6	37	4	51	11	1		
6	38	4	50	Morn			
6	39	4	49	0	6		
6	40	4	48	1	11		
6	41	4	47	2	14		
6	42	4	46	3	16		
6	44	4	45	4	17		
6	45	4	44	5	17		
6	46	4	43	Sets			
6	47	4	42	5	39		
6	48	4	41	6	19		
6	49	4	41	7	2		
6	51	4	40	7	49		
6	52	4	39	8	40		
6	53	4	39	9	34		
6	54	4	38	10	30		
6	55	4	37	11	28		
6	56	4	37	Morn			
6	57	4	36	0	27		
6	58	4	36	1	29		
7	0	4	35	2	34		
7	1	4	35	3	41		
7	2	4	34	4	50		
7	3	4	34	Rises			
7	4	4	34	5	37		

Washington. *Vir., Del., Md. Ken. Ill. & Mo.*							
ds 7 *h* 3 *m* 15 M							
14	4	5	E.				
22	9	16	E.				
29	10	17	E.				
Sun Ris.		Sun Sets		Moon Rises			
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.		
6	29	4	58	6	12		
6	30	4	57	7	1		
6	31	4	56	7	55		
6	33	4	54	8	54		
6	34	4	53	9	58		
6	35	4	52	11	3		
6	36	4	51	Morn			
6	37	4	50	0	8		
6	38	4	49	1	12		
6	39	4	49	2	15		
6	40	4	48	3	16		
6	42	4	47	4	17		
6	43	4	46	5	16		
6	44	4	45	Sets.			
6	45	4	44	5	41		
6	46	4	44	6	21		
6	47	4	43	7	5		
6	48	4	42	7	52		
6	49	4	41	8	43		
6	51	4	41	9	36		
6	52	4	40	10	32		
6	53	4	40	11	29		
6	54	4	39	Morn			
6	55	4	39	0	29		
6	56	4	38	1	30		
6	57	4	38	2	34		
6	58	4	37	3	40		
6	59	4	37	4	50		
7	0	4	37	Rises			
7	1	4	36	5	39		

N. Orleans. Mobile. *Flor. & Texas.*							
ds 7 *h* 2 *m* 25 M							
14	3	13	E				
22	8	24	E				
29	9	25	E				
Sun Ris.		Sun Sets		Moon Rises			
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.		
6	15	5	12	6	28		
6	16	5	11	7	20		
6	17	5	10	8	16		
6	18	5	9	9	16		
6	19	5	9	10	18		
6	19	5	8	11	21		
6	20	5	7	Morn			
6	21	5	7	0	22		
6	22	5	6	1	22		
6	23	5	5	2	21		
6	24	5	5	3	18		
6	24	5	4	4	14		
6	25	5	4	5	9		
6	26	5	3	Sets			
6	27	5	3	5	59		
6	28	5	2	6	41		
6	29	5	2	7	26		
6	29	5	1	8	14		
6	30	5	1	9	4		
6	31	5	0	9	55		
6	32	5	0	10	43		
6	33	5	0	11	42		
6	34	5	0	Morn			
6	34	4	59	0	38		
6	35	4	59	1	35		
6	36	4	59	2	35		
6	37	4	59	3	37		
6	38	4	59	4	41		
6	39	4	58	Rises			
6	39	4	58	6	0		

SUN ON MERID. D.	H.	M.	S.
1	11	49	21
7	11	51	52
13	11	54	37
19	11	57	33
25	Ev.	0	33

MOON'S PHASES.		
Third Quarter	6	2 m. 9 E.
New Moon	14	10 54 M.
First Quarter	22	2 56 E.
Full Moon	29	9 16 M.

D M	D W	Sun's dec °	S ′	☽ pl.
1	Sat	21	53	♍
2	G	22	2	♍
3	Mo	22	11	♎
4	Tu	22	19	♎
5	W	22	26	♎
6	Th	22	33	♏
7	Fri	22	40	♏
8	Sat	22	47	♐
9	G	22	53	♐
10	Mo	22	58	♑
11	Tu	23	3	♑
12	W	23	8	♑
13	Th	23	12	♒
14	Fri	23	15	♒
15	Sat	23	18	♓
16	G	23	21	♓
17	Mo	23	23	♓
18	Tu	23	25	♈
19	W	23	26	♈
20	Th	23	27	♈
21	Fri	23	27	♉
22	Sat	23	27	♉
23	G	23	27	♉
24	Mo	23	26	♉
25	Tu	23	24	♊
26	W	23	22	♊
27	Th	23	19	♊
28	Fri	23	16	♋
29	Sat	23	13	♋
30	G	23	9	♋
31	M	23	5	♌

MISCELLANEOUS.
☽ runs high. *Cold*
Advent Sunday.
blustering winds.
♄ south 7 14.
♄ stationary. ☽ ☊.
Van Buren b. 1782.
Likely for rain.
♃ south, 8 14.
Milton born 1608.
7*s south 10 19.
More
♂ south 0 31. *cold*
□ ☉ ♃. *winds.*
Washington d. 1799
☽ runs low. *Look*
3d Sun, in Advent.
S. Bolivar d. 1830.
☿ ☉ ♂. *for rain.*
Sup. ♂ ☉ ☿. ☽ ☋.
7*s south 9 40.
St. Thom. ☉ ent. ♑.
Landing of Pilgrims
□ ☉ ♄. [1620.
Variable
Christmas. *winds*
St. Stephen. *and*
St. John. *perhaps*
Innocents. *snow.*
☽ in peri. *squalls.*
Sun. aft. Christmas.
Sun in perigee.

Boston. *New Eng., N. Y. St., U. Canada, Mich., Wis., & Iowa.*			
ds 6 *h.* 2 *m.* 9 E.			
14	10	54	M.
22	2	56	E.
29	9	16	M.

D M	Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Rises H. M.	H. W Bost. H. M.
1	7 12	4 26	6 28	11 55
2	7 13	4 26	7 33	Ev 41
3	7 14	4 26	8 41	1 28
4	7 15	4 26	9 50	2 16
5	7 16	4 25	10 58	3 9
6	7 17	4 25	Morn	4 5
7	7 18	4 25	0 4	5 4
8	7 19	4 25	1 9	6 16
9	7 20	4 25	2 13	7 28
10	7 21	4 25	3 12	8 35
11	7 22	4 25	4 12	9 33
12	7 23	4 25	5 11	10 19
13	7 24	4 26	6 8	11 1
14	7 24	4 26	Sets.	11 38
15	7 25	4 26	5 37	Morn
16	7 26	4 26	6 27	0 13
17	7 26	4 27	7 20	0 48
18	7 27	4 27	8 16	1 21
19	7 28	4 27	9 13	1 55
20	7 28	4 28	10 12	2 28
21	7 29	4 28	11 13	3 7
22	7 29	4 29	Morn	3 48
23	7 30	4 29	0 16	4 35
24	7 30	4 30	1 21	5 34
25	7 31	4 31	2 28	6 45
26	7 31	5 31	3 38	7 54
27	7 31	4 32	4 50	9 0
28	7 32	4 33	6 1	9 56
29	7 32	4 33	Rises	10 47
30	7 32	4 34	6 17	11 39
31	7 32	4 35	7 29	Ev 31

N. Y. City. *Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Ind., & Illinois.*			
ds 6 *h.* 1 *m.* 57 E			
14	10	42	M.
22	2	44	E.
29	9	4	M.

D M	Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Rises H. M.	H. W N. Y. H. M.
1	7 7	4 31	6 33	9 19
2	7 8	4 31	7 38	10 5
3	7 9	4 31	8 45	10 52
4	7 10	4 31	9 54	11 40
5	7 11	4 31	11 1	Ev 33
6	7 12	4 31	Morn	1 29
7	7 13	4 30	0 6	2 28
8	7 14	4 30	1 9	3 40
9	7 15	4 30	2 11	4 52
10	7 16	4 31	3 11	5 59
11	7 17	4 31	4 10	6 57
12	7 17	4 31	5 8	7 43
13	7 18	4 31	6 4	8 25
14	7 19	4 31	Sets	9 2
15	7 20	4 31	5 43	9 39
16	7 20	4 32	6 32	10 12
17	7 21	4 32	7 25	10 45
18	7 22	4 32	8 20	11 19
19	7 22	4 33	9 17	11 52
20	7 23	4 33	10 15	Morn
21	7 23	4 34	11 15	0 31
22	7 24	4 34	Morn	1 12
23	7 24	4 35	0 17	1 59
24	7 25	4 35	1 21	2 58
25	7 25	4 36	2 27	4 9
26	7 25	4 37	3 36	5 18
27	7 26	4 37	4 47	6 24
28	7 26	4 38	5 58	7 20
29	7 26	4 39	Rises	8 11
30	7 26	4 40	6 22	9 3
31	7 27	4 40	7 33	9 55

Charleston. *North & S. Car., Geo., Tenn., Ala., Miss., & Ark.*			
ds 6 *h.* 1 *m.* 33 E.			
14	10	18	M.
22	2	20	E.
29	8	40	M.

D M	Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Rises H. M.	H. W C'ton H. M.
1	6 47	4 52	6 53	7 55
2	6 47	4 52	7 57	8 41
3	6 48	4 52	9 3	9 28
4	6 49	4 52	10 8	10 16
5	6 50	4 52	11 11	11 9
6	6 51	4 52	Morn	Ev 5
7	6 51	4 52	0 12	1 4
8	6 52	4 52	1 11	2 16
9	6 53	4 52	2 9	3 28
10	6 54	4 52	3 5	4 35
11	6 54	4 53	4 1	5 33
12	6 55	4 53	4 55	6 19
13	6 56	4 53	5 49	7 1
14	6 57	4 53	Sets	7 38
15	6 57	4 54	6 2	8 15
16	6 58	4 54	6 51	8 48
17	6 59	4 54	7 43	9 21
18	6 59	4 55	8 36	9 55
19	7 0	4 55	9 30	10 28
20	7 0	4 56	10 25	11 7
21	7 1	4 56	11 21	11 48
22	7 1	4 57	Morn	Morn
23	7 2	4 57	0 19	0 35
24	7 2	4 58	1 18	1 24
25	7 3	4 58	2 21	2 45
26	7 3	4 59	3 26	3 54
27	7 3	5 0	4 33	5 0
28	7 4	5 0	5 41	5 56
29	7 4	5 1	Rises	6 47
30	7 4	5 2	6 41	7 39
31	7 5	5 2	7 49	8 31

Philadelphia. *Penn. N. J. Ohio. Ind. Ill., & Missou.*			
ds 6 *h.* 1 *m.* 52 E			
14	10	37 M	
22	2	39 E	
29	8	59 M	

D M	Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Rises H. M.
1	7 5	4 34	6 36
2	7 6	4 33	7 40
3	7 7	4 33	8 47
4	7 8	4 33	9 56
5	7 9	4 33	11 2
6	7 10	4 33	Morn
7	7 11	4 33	0 7
8	7 12	4 33	1 10
9	7 12	4 33	2 11
10	7 13	4 33	3 10
11	7 14	4 33	4 9
12	7 15	4 33	5 7
13	7 16	4 33	6 3
14	7 16	4 34	Sets
15	7 17	4 34	5 45
16	7 18	4 34	6 34
17	7 19	4 35	7 27
18	7 19	4 35	8 22
19	7 20	4 35	9 18
20	7 20	4 36	10 16
21	7 21	4 36	11 16
22	7 21	4 37	Morn
23	7 22	4 37	0 17
24	7 22	4 38	1 20
25	7 23	4 38	2 26
26	7 23	4 39	3 35
27	7 23	4 40	4 46
28	7 24	4 40	5 56
29	7 24	4 41	Rises
30	7 24	4 42	6 24
31	7 24	4 43	7 35

Washington. *Vir., Del., Md. Ken. Ill. & Mo.*			
ds 6 *h.* 1 *m.* 45 E			
14	10	30 M	
22	2	32 E	
29	8	52 M	

D M	Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Rises H. M.
1	7 2	4 36	6 38
2	7 3	4 36	7 43
3	7 4	4 36	8 50
4	7 5	4 36	9 58
5	7 6	4 36	11 4
6	7 7	4 36	Morn
7	7 8	4 36	0 8
8	7 9	4 36	1 10
9	7 10	4 36	2 11
10	7 11	4 36	3 10
11	7 12	4 36	4 8
12	7 13	4 36	5 5
13	7 14	4 36	6 1
14	7 14	4 36	Sets
15	7 14	4 37	5 48
16	7 15	4 37	6 37
17	7 16	4 37	7 29
18	7 16	4 38	8 24
19	7 17	4 38	9 20
20	7 18	4 39	10 18
21	7 16	4 39	11 17
22	7 19	4 40	Morn
23	7 19	4 40	0 17
24	7 20	4 41	1 20
25	7 20	4 41	2 26
26	7 20	4 42	3 34
27	7 21	4 43	4 44
28	7 21	4 43	5 54
29	7 21	4 44	Rises
30	7 21	4 45	6 27
31	7 22	4 46	7 37

N. Orleans. Mobile, *Flor. & Texas.*			
ds 6 *h* 0 *m* 53 E			
14	9	38 M	
22	1	40 E	
29	8	0 M	

D M	Sun Ris. H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Rises H. M.
1	6 40	4 58	7 1
2	6 41	4 58	8 4
3	6 42	4 58	9 9
4	6 43	4 58	10 13
5	6 43	4 58	11 16
6	6 44	4 58	Morn
7	6 45	4 59	0 15
8	6 46	4 59	1 13
9	6 46	4 59	2 9
10	6 47	4 59	3 4
11	6 48	4 59	3 59
12	6 48	5 0	4 52
13	6 49	5 0	5 45
14	6 50	5 0	Sets
15	6 50	5 1	6 10
16	6 51	5 1	6 59
17	6 52	5 1	7 49
18	6 52	5 2	8 42
19	6 53	5 2	9 35
20	6 53	5 3	10 29
21	6 54	5 3	11 24
22	6 54	5 4	Morn
23	6 55	5 4	0 20
24	6 55	5 5	1 19
25	6 56	5 5	2 20
26	6 56	5 6	3 24
27	6 57	5 7	4 30
28	6 57	5 7	5 38
29	6 57	5 8	Rises
30	6 58	5 8	6 46
31	6 58	5 9	7 55

AN ANTI-SLAVERY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The *American Missionary Association* was formed at Albany, September, 1846, by the friends of BIBLE MISSIONS. It is Anti-Slavery in character; and "in collecting funds, in appointing officers, agents, and missionaries, and in selecting fields of labor, and conducting the missionary work, endeavors particularly to discountenance slavery, by refusing to receive the known fruits of unrequited labor, or to welcome to its employment those who hold their fellow-beings as slaves."

Object.

The object of the Society is the conversion of the World and the glory of God, by the propagation of a pure and free Christianity, and the gathering and sustaining of churches from which the sins of caste, polygamy, slave-holding and the like shall be excluded.

Terms of Membership.

"Any person of evangelical sentiments, who professes faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, who is not a slaveholder, or in the practice of other immoralities, and who contributes to the funds, may become a member of the Society."

Funds.

The collections of the Society reported at its first annual meeting were $13,033 67. The collections during the first half of the 2d year were over $10,000.

Missions.

The MENDI MISSION, established at Kaw Mendi, West Africa, after the return of the captives of the Amistad to their own country, is one of great interest, especially to Anti-Slavery men. Rev. Wm. Raymond, who died at Sierra Leone Nov. 26, 1847, was connected with this mission from its first establishment. At the time of his death the mission school had more than 100 scholars connected with it. The mission and school are now under the care of Rev. Geo. Thompson and Anson J. Carter, assisted by Thomas Bunyan, a converted African.

THE JAMAICA MISSION is among the emancipated of Jamaica. It has four stations and 3 out stations, and requires the services of four missionaries and seven teachers.

Pleading the cause of the FUGITIVES in Canada, and forwarding to them and their teachers the contributions of friends, is an interesting portion of the Society's labors.

The Society has two missionary stations among the Ojibewa Indians at Red Lake and Cass Lake, Minesota Territory, and a mission at Bangkok, the capital of the kingdom of Siam; a mission at the Sandwich Islands, under the superintendence of a sterling anti-slavery man, Rev. J. S. Green, assisted by Mr. John Edes. It also extends aid to a number of feeble churches in the West.

Pressing calls are made upon the Society to extend its operations. Will the friends of a pure gospel enable it to do so?

Officers of the Society in 1843.

President,

WILLIAM JACKSON, Mass.

Vice Presidents,

F. D. PARISH, Ohio, DAVID THURSTON, Maine,
C. D. CLEVELAND, Penn., J. W. C. PENNINGTON, N. Y.
SAMUEL R. WARD, New York.

Corresponding Secretary,

GEORGE WHIPPLE, 61 John st., N. Y.

Recording Secretary,

SIMEON S. JOCELYN, N. Y.

Treasurer,

LEWIS TAPPAN, 9 Exchange Place, N. Y.

Executive Committee,

Arthur Tappan, New York; Simeon S. Jocelyn, do; Chas. B. Ray, do; S. E. Cornish, do; Wm. H. Pillow, do; Wm. E. Whiting, do; Josiah Brewer, Conn.; Edward Weed, N. J.; Henry H. Garnet, New York; Wm. Harned, do; Sherlock Bristol, do; Anthony Lane, do.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN MEXICO.

The President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants of the Republic:

Be it known: That in the year 1829, being desirous of signalizing the anniversary of our Independence by an act of national Justice and Beneficence, which may contribute to the strength and support of such inestimable welfare, as to secure more and more the public tranquility, and reinstate an unfortunate portion of our inhabitants in the sacred rights granted them by nature, and may be protected by the nation under wise and just laws, according to the provision in Article 30, of the Constitutive Act; availing myself of the extraordinary faculties granted me, I have thought proper to DECREE:

1. That Slavery be exterminated in the Republic.
2. Consequently those are free who up to this day have been looked upon as Slaves.
3. Whenever the circumstances of the Public Treasury will allow it, the owners of Slaves shall be indemnified, in the manner which the Laws shall provide.

JOSE MARIA DE BOCANEGRA.

Mexico, Sept. 15th, 1829, A. D.

VOICE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY FATHERS.

On the 18th of October 1774, the Continental Congress adopted a plan of association, containing a variety of articles, among which we find the following, which is commended to the attention of our readers, and particularly to the attention of those who are disposed to favor the perpetuation of the Slave-Trade, by extending it to the territories of the United States where Slavery does not exist, or is not permitted by the local law.

The article to which we allude contains this remarkable language:

"We will neither import, nor purchase any slave imported, after the first day of December next; after which time we will wholly discontinue the Slave-Trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels, nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it."

The plan of association containing the foregoing article was signed by the members of the Congress whose names are given below, and may be found in the first volume of the journals of that Congress:

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
John Sullivan,
Nathaniel Folsom.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.
Thomas Cushing,
Samuel Adams,
John Adams,
Robert Treat Paine.

RHODE ISLAND.
Stephen Hopkins,
Samuel Ward.

CONNECTICUT.
Eliphalet Dyer,
Roger Sherman,
Silas Deane.

NEW YORK.
Isaac Low,
John Alsop,
John Jay,
James Duane,
William Floyd,
Henry Wisner,
S. Boerum,
Philip Livingston.

NEW JERSEY.
James Kensey,
William Livingston,
Stephen Crane,
Richard Smith,
John D. Hart.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Joseph Galloway,
John Dickinson,
Charles Humphreys,
Thomas Mifflin,
Edward Biddle,
John Morton,
George Ross.

DELAWARE.
Cæsar Rodney,
Thomas McKean,
George Read.

MARYLAND.
Mathew Tilghman,
Thomas Johnson,
William Paca,
Samuel Chase.

VIRGINIA.
George Washington,
Richard Henry Lee,
Patrick Henry, Jr.,
Richard Bland,
Benjamin Harrison,
Edward Pendleton.

NORTH CAROLINA.
William Hooper,
Joseph Hughes,
R. Caswell.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Henry Middleton,
Thomas Lynch,
Christopher Gadsden,
John Rutledge,
Edward Rutledge.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, Pres't.

POPULATION TABLE,

Showing the aggregate Population, by States, according to the Census of 1840; *the number of Representatives under the last Apportionment; the estimated Population of* 1850, *and the number of Representatives, according to the existing ratio—one for every* 70,680.

In making the estimate for the *new* States of the South and West, the principle has been followed which is adopted in the annual reports of the United States Patent Office. It is believed that the actual enumeration will be more favorable to the *free* States of the West.

States.	Pop. 1840.	Rep	Pop. 1850.	Rep	States.	Pop. 1840.	Rep	Pop. 1850.	Rep
Maine	501,793	7	630,252	9	Delaware ..	78,085	1		
N. Hamp. ..	284,574	4	300,510	4	Maryland ..	470,019	6	493,040	7
Vermont ...	291,948	4	303,626	4	Virginia....	1,239,797	15	1,266,312	15
Mass	737,699	10	888,340	13	N. Carolina.	753,419	9	768,487	9
R. Island ..	108,830	2	121,780	2	S. Carolina.	594,398	7	607,475	7
Conn.....	309,978	4	332,997	5	Georgia	91,532	8	868,608	10
New York..	2,428,921	34	3,082,300	44	Alabama	690,756	7	749,244	9
New Jersey	373,306	5	433,035	6	Miss[illegible]	375,651	4	576,349	6
Penn.	1,724,033	24	2,202,314	31	La[illegible]	352,411	4	527,589	6
Delaware ..			80,427	1	Tennessee..	829,210	11	1,008,319	13
Ohio	1,519,467	21	2,009,533	28	Kentucky ..	779,828	10	880,422	11
Indiana.....	685,866	10	1,034,134	15	Missouri....	383,702	5	696,898	9
Illinois ...	476,183	7	591,694	10	Arkansas...	97,574	1	182,456	2
Michigan...	212,267	3	427,733	6	Texas		2	125,000	1
Iowa	43,112	2	186,888	2	Florida	54,477	1	104,523	1
Wisconsin..	30,945	2	139,055	2					
Fr. States	9,728,922	139	12,509,815	183	Sl. States	7,290,719	91	8,866,692	106

The increase of the free States, according to this estimate, during the current ten years ending with 1850. will be 32 per cent., and that of the slave States, 21.5 per cent.

The power of the South in the House of Representatives, will be 36.45 per cent., or a little less than three-eighths of the whole.

It is taken for granted, in all these calculations, that before the next apportionment is made, Delaware will be added to the number of free States.

By adopting the odd ratio, 70,680, after the last census, the four large free States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Massachusetts, lost each a representative, which they would have retained had the ratio been 70,000. The adoption of such a ratio was a southern measure to increase the political influence of the slave power at the expense of the free states. If the ratio had been fixed at 70,600, Ohio would have been entitled to 22 representatives. By making it 70,680, she was cut down one, while each of the Slave States had the same number of representatives that they would have been entitled to, had the ratio been 70,000. These four free States, thus deprived of one representative each, were left with a large unrepresented fraction; that of Ohio was 35,187, falling short but 153 of enough to secure an additional representative. The nice calculation made in fixing the arbitrary ratio for the benefit of the slave power, leaves an aggregate unrepresented fraction in the slave States of 28,438, while in the free States the unrepresented fraction is 113,664, or enough to allow of two additional representatives.

In 1790, New England with [illegible]3,000 square miles, had 1,009,823 inhabitants. In 1850, it will have 2,577,[illegible], a gain of more than 156 per cent, in sixty years. Virginia, with 70,000 square miles, had 748,[illegible] inhabitants, which have increased to 1,268,312, a gain of less than 70 per cent. in sixty years.

There are now 30 States. If the election comes into the House of Representatives, the vote being given by States, Texas will have the same power as New York.

SLAVERY AND CHRISTIANITY.

The baneful influence of the system of slavery is no where more clearly apparent than in its effects upon the character of professing christians. It can only be adopted at the expense of the fundamental principles of the gospel. It is as the letting out of water, swelling into a torrent, and bearing away every barrier, till it overspreads and defiles every heart with its turbulent and polluted tide. Christian professors become its apologists; they drink in its spirit; they fall into its snares; they partake of its sins. That mystery of iniquity must be fearful which allures to its defence the minister of peace and mercy; while it stops his lips from remonstrating with the guilty.

ELECTIONS AND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

TABLE,

Showing the times of holding State Elections, and the number of Electors each State has been entitled to under every apportionment with the estimated number in 1852.

STATES.	TIME OF ELECTION.	NUMBER OF ELECTORS.							
		1789	1792	1802	1812	1822	1832	1842	1852
Maine	Second Monday in September					9	10	9	11
New Hampshire	Second Tuesday in March	5	6	7	8	8	7	6	6
Vermont	First Tuesday in September		4	6	8	7	7	6	6
Massachusetts	Second Monday in November	10	16	19	22	15	14	14	15
Rhode Island	First Wednesday in April		4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Connecticut	First Monday in April	7	9	9	9	8	8	6	7
New York	Tuesday after 1st Monday in Nov.		12	19	29	36	42	36	46
New Jersey	Tuesday after 1st Monday in Nov.	6	7	8	8	8	8	7	9
Pennsylvania	Second Tuesday in October	10	15	20	25	28	30	26	33
Ohio	Second Tuesday in October			3	8	16	21	23	23
Indiana	First Monday in August				3	5	9	12	17
Illinois	First Monday in August				3	3	5	9	12
Michigan	First Tuesday in November							5	8
Iowa	First Monday in August								5
Wisconsin	First Monday in September								4
Delaware	Second Tuesday in November								3
FREE STATES		38	73	95	127	147	165	161	215
Delaware	Second Tuesday in November	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	
Maryland	First Wednesday in October	6	8	11	11	11	10	8	9
Virginia	Third Thursday in April	10	21	24	25	24	25	17	17
North Carolina	First Thursday in August		13	14	15	15	15	11	11
South Carolina	Second Monday in October	7	8	10	11	11	11	9	9
Georgia	First Monday in October	5	4	6	8	9	11	10	13
Alabama	First Monday in August, 1849 and afterwards biennially					5	7	9	11
Mississippi	First Mon. & Tues. in November					3	4	6	8
Louisiana	First Monday in November				3	5	5	6	8
Tennessee	First Thursday in August, 1849, and afterwards biennially			5	8	11	15	13	15
Kentucky	First Monday in August		4	8	12	14	15	12	13
Missouri	First Monday in August					3	4	7	11
Arkansas	First Monday in August							3	3
Texas	First Monday in November							4	4
Florida	First Monday in October							3	3
SLAVE STATES		31	60	81	97	114	125	121	134
TOTAL		69	133	176	224	261	290	282	348

By an Act of Congress, the Presidential Electors are to be chosen on the Tuesday following the *first* Monday in November. This, in 1848, will be the seventh day of the month, and will bring the Presidential election, in Massachusetts, *the week before* the State election.

All the States, except South Carolina, choose Presidential Electors by popular vote. That State chooses them by the Legislature.

The relative power of the Slave States, in the Presidential elections, under the several apportionments, has been as follows, viz.: 45 per cent., 45, 46, 43.3, 43.7, 43, 42.9, and 38 per cent. under the next. The Slave States have lost 8 per cent. of their power in 50 years, notwithstanding the annexation of Louisiana, Florida, and Texas!

In all the States, except Virginia and South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes in the States in which a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor, one of the candidates voted for by the people. The seat of Government of Louisiana after 1848, is to be at Baton Rouge.

D. D. Field, Esq. in his speech, at the great Free Soil Meeting, of all political parties at the Park, New York, July 28, 1848, stated that a Slaveholder in Mississippi, who had a child by a slave, being desirous of manumitting them, moved into a free State, and there executed a deed of emancipation for the mother and child. Afterwards he returned with them to his former residence, where he made a will leaving them his heirs at law. The will was contested by distant relatives, and the Supreme Court of Mississippi decreed that the will should be set aside, and the deed of emancipation also, inasmuch as they were contrary to good morals and the policy of the State, and executed to evade its laws. The slave-mother and her son, consequently did not inherit any of the property, and what was worse, they became the slaves of the distant relatives, their own relatives also, who broke the will!

POPULAR VOTE OF THE OLD PARTIES SINCE 1836.

Elections.	Date.	Democratic Vote.	Whig Vote.	Democr. majority	Whig majority	Aggreg'te Vote.
Presidential	1836	763,587	737,711	25,876		1,501,298
State	1837	819,203	927,213		108,010	1,746,416
State	1838	956,019	1,066,712		110,693	2,022,7[illegible]1
State	1839	1,011,168	972,347	38,821		2,083,525
State	1840	1,121,943	1,198,436		66,493	2,337,451
Presidential	1840	1,129,808	1,274,208		144,900	2,403,506
State	1841	1,063,592	1,025,339	38,253		2,099,996
State	1842	1,133,938	1,033,926	100,112		2,210,561
State	1843	1,073,157	983,433	89,724		2,139,845
State	1844	1,111,762	1,028,753	83,009		2,212,490
Presidential	1844	1,327,526	1,288,533	38,793		2,615,858
State	1845*	392,697	471,678		78,981	864,375
State	1846*	860,042	864,952		4,910	1,724,994

* These years quite imperfect.

These votes show a Democratic majority in seven of these years, and a Whig majority in six years. The aggregate of seven Democratic majorities is 404,587, being an average of 57,798. The aggregate of Whig majorities is 513,997, being an average of 85,666. The average number of votes is upwards of two millions; of which the Whig majorities average a little over four per cent., and the Democratic majorities a little less than three per cent. Hence, a change of politics in less than one twentieth of the voters, changes the administration. It is by this *equal* division of parties that the Slaveholders have so long governed the country.

STATISTICS OF THE LIBERTY PARTY.

	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.*	1846.	1847.
Maine	194	1,163	4,080	6,351	6,245	5,867	9,418	
N. Hampshire	111	1,273	2,812	3,402	5,767	5,785	10,379	8,505
Vermont	319	3,039	2,091	2,564	5,618	6,533	7,118	5,638
Mass.	1,415	2,722	6,452	8,901	9,870	8,316	10,062	
R. Island	42					61	162	
Connecticut	401	409	1,319	1,872	1,971	2,099	2,291	2,094
New York	2,808	5,936	7,283	16,275	15,119	15,673	12,864	
New Jersey	69				67		186	
Penn.	343	810	1,114	2,417	2,675	2,626	2,145	
Ohio	903	2,848	5,423	7,480	8,411		10,827	
Indiana		442	900	1,684	2,108	1,755	2,255	
Illinois	159	527	931	1,954	3,246	*The re-	5,147	
Michigan	328	1,213	2,130	2,775	3,632	turns of	2,989	
Wisconsin				200		1845 are	793	
Iowa						imperf.	183	
Total	7,092	21,382	34,535	55,875	64,727	48,715	76,637	

There is nothing in the history of politics in this country that can be compared with this. Its small beginning, its progress, its unity both of purpose and movement, amidst the utmost efforts to subvert or pervert it, to distract or destroy it, has been a warning to both politicians and slaveholders. No other party has ever stood upright and uncontaminated through *two* Presidential campaigns. If it maintains its integrity, it will continue to increase, and exert a mighty moral and political influence.

A WORD ON ECLIPSES.

The Moon in an Eclipse falls into the shadow of the Earth, and the quantity and duration of the Eclipse are therefore precisely the same for all places where the Moon is visible. but in Eclipses of the sun there is a difference in absolute time, in duration, magnitude, etc. One place may have an annular or total Eclipse; another, with the Sun high in the heavens, may have no Eclipse during the day.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF THE STATES.

The table shows the electoral votes from 1828 to 1844, and the popular Vote at the last three elections.

STATES.	POPULAR VOTE.						ELECTORAL VOTE.									
	1838.		1840.		1844.		1828.		1832.		1836.		1840.		1844.	
	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.
Maine	22,300	15,239	46,201	46,612	45,719	34,346	1	8	10		10			10	9	
New Hampshire	18,722	6,228	32,670	26,434	27,160	17,866		8	7		7		7		6	
Vermont	14,037	20,991	18,009	32,445	18,041	26,770		7		7		7		7		6
Massachusetts	33,501	41,093	51,948	72,874	53,039	67,062		15		14		14		14		12
Rhode Island	2,984	2,710	3,301	5,278	4,846	7,322		4		4	4			4		4
Connecticut	19,234	18,486	25,296	31,601	29,841	32,832		8		8	8			8		6
New York	166,815	138,543	212,519	225,812	237,568	232,408	20	16	42		42			42	36	
New Jersey	26,847	26,892	31,034	33,262	37,495	38,318		8	8			8		8		7
Pennsylvania	91,475	87,111	143,676	144,019	167,535	161,203	28		30		30			30	26	
Ohio	96,948	105,405	124,782	148,157	149,061	155,113	16		21			21		21		23
Indiana	32,480	41,281	51,695	65,308	70,181	67,867	5		9			9		9	12	
Illinois	18,097	14,983	47,476	45,537	57,920	45,528	3		5		5		5		9	
Michigan	7,360	4,000	21,098	22,907	27,703	24,287					3			3	5	
FREE STATES	550,280	522,942	899,705	900,246	926,129	910,872	73	74	132	33	109	59	12	156	103	58
Delaware	4,155	4,738	4,884	5,967	5,971	6,258		3		3		3		3		3
Maryland	22,167	25,852	28,752	33,528	32,676	35,984	5	6	3	5		10		10		8
Virginia	30,261	23,368	43,893	42,501	49,570	43,677	24		23		23		23		17	
North Carolina	26,910	23,626	34,218	46,676	39,287	43,232	15		15		15			15		11
S. Carolina (*Chosen by the Legislature*)							11			11		11	11		9	
Georgia	22,125	24,930	31,923	40,364	44,155	42,106	9		11			11		11	10	
Alabama	19,068	15,637	33,991	28,471	37,740	26,084	5		4		7		7		9	
Mississippi	9,979	9,688	16,995	19,518	25,126	19,206	3		4		4			4	6	
Louisiana	3,653	3,333	7,617	11,297	13,477	12,818	5		5		5			5	6	
Tennessee	26,120	35,962	48,289	60,891	59,917	60,030	11		15			15		15		13
Kentucky	33,435	36,955	32,616	58,480	51,980	61,262	14			15		15		15		12
Missouri	10,095	8,337	29,760	22,972	41,369	31,261	3		4		4		4		7	
Arkansas	2,400	1,238	5,049	4,363	9,546	5,504					3		3		3	
SLAVE STATES	211,269	213,714	313,997	374,437	419,814	387,412	105	9	87	34	61	65	48	78	67	47
TOTAL	761,549	736,656	1,123,702	1,274,683	1,336,943	1,298,284	178	83	219	67	170	124	60	234	170	105

SLAVE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Showing the number of Slaveholding States, and the growth of Slavery from 1790 to 1850, the latter being estimated from the best data.

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Delaware.....	8,887	6.153	4,177.	4,509	3,292	2,605	
Maryland.....	103,036	105,635	111 502	107,398	102,994	89,737	77,772
Virginia	293,427	345,796	392,518	425.153	469,757	448,987	429,232
North Carolina	100,572	133,296	168,824	205.017	235,601	245 817	245,885
South Carolina	107.094	146,151	196,365	258.475	315,401	327,038	338,812
Georgia	29,264	59,404	105,218	149.656	217,531	280,944	351,180
Alabama				41,879	117,549	253,532	319,425
Mississippi		3,489	17,088	32,814	65,659	195,211	299,115
Louisiana.....			34,660	69,064	109.588	168,452	237,415
Arkansas				1,617	4,576	19 935	36,465
Tennessee	3,417	13,584	44,535	80 107	141,603	183,059	236,512
Kentucky	11,83	40,343	80,561	126,732	165.213	182,258	201,736
Missouri.....			3,011	10,222	25,081	58,240	104,535
Florida					15,501	25,717	51,118
Texas.							25,000
District of Columbia		3.244	5,395	6,377	6,119	4,694	3,615
Total, ...	567.527	887 095	1,163 854	1,519,020	1,994,765	2.486,226	2,957,337

The estimated increase of slaves is only 474,921, a fraction less than 20 per cent. The impossibility of increasing the number of slaves beyond a certain rate, is one of the natural barriers to the increase of the slave people.

Revenue and Expenditures of Government, for the year ending June 30, 1847.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
From Customs,.....	$23,747,864	Civil List, ...	$2,562,006
Public Lands,.....	2,498,355	Foreign Intercourse, ...	391,113
Miscellaneous sources,.....	100,570	Miscellaneous, ...	3,716 51
Treasury Notes and Loans,..	25,677,199	War Department, ...	41.281,606
In Treasury, July 1, 1846,....	9,126,439	Navy do.	7,931,683
		Public Debt,.....	3,522,082
Total receipts, ...	$61,150,427		$59,404,341

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BORN.	Installed into office.	Age at that time.	Years in office.	DIED.	Age at death.
1	George Washington, ..	Virginia, ...	1732	1789	57	8	Dec. 14. 1799	68
2	John Adams.....	Mass.	1735	1797	62	4	July 4, 1826	81
3	Thomas Jefferson, ...	Virginia, ...	1743	1801	58	8	July 4, 1826	83
4	James Madison, ...	Virginia, ...	1751	1809	58	8	June 28, 1836	85
5	James Monroe,.....	Virginia, ...	1758	1817	58	8	July 4, 1831	72
6	John Quincy Adams,...	Mass.	1767	1825	58	4	Feb. 23, 1848	80
7	Andrew Jackson,.....	Tennessee .	1767	1829	62	8	June 8, 1845	78
8	Martin Van Buren,.....	New York,..	1782	1837	55	4	.....	..
9	Wm. H. Harrison, ...	Ohio,.....	1773	1841	68	1-12	April 4, 1841	68
10	John Tyler.....	Virginia, ...	1790	1841	51	4	.....	..
11	James K. Polk, ...	Tennessee ..	1795	1845	49	4	.....	..

Table of Railroads in operation, January 1, 1848.

In New England.....	1,447 miles.	Cost	$44.185,190
In New York,.....	836 "	"	20.727,270
In other parts of the United States, ...	3,871 "	"	80,347,551
In Great Britain, ...	11,494 "	"	2,189,231,500
On the Continent, estimated.....	10,000 "	"	1,254,322,000

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH LINES in the United States, completed, under construction, and to be completed in January 1, 1849 ..... 10,712 miles.
Duplicate wires..... 3,600 miles

During the war of the Revolution, several of the States laid claim, under their spective charters, to the territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi. he Federal Congress claimed the same territory as unoccupied lands, which iginally belonged, not to the Colonies, but to the Crown, and had been wrested om Britain by the common blood and treasure of all the States. Congress ged the States to make liberal cessions of territorial claims, which were cordingly made by New York, Massachusetts, Virginia, Connecticut, South arolina, North Carolina, and Georgia. By these cessions the title of the United tates was confirmed to all the territories north of the Ohio; and of all that now onstitutes the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama.

The first of these cessions was made by New York, March 1, 1780; the cond by Virginia, March 1, 1784—both embracing the North-western Territory nly; and on the very day of the Virginia session, Messrs. Jefferson, Chase and owell reported a plan for the government of the entire Western Territory, acuired and to be acquired, extending from the 31st to beyond the 47th degree of . latitude, to be divided into seventeen States, with the following PROVISO—"That after the year 1800 of the Christian Era, there shall be neither Slavery or involuntary servitude in any of the said States, otherwise than in the punishent of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been rsonally guilty." By the usage of Congress the assent of nine States was ecessary to the validity of an act. Upon the question being put, eleven States, presented by twenty-three delegates, voted. Six States voted "aye;" three tates voted "no;" one was divided; and one was lost, having but one delegate esent. Of the delegates, 16 voted "aye," and 7 voted "no." Thus with vo-thirds of the States, whose votes could be counted, and more than two-thirds the delegates in its favor, the Proviso was lost! Three delegates, from different tates, by voting otherwise, would have made the Proviso irrevocable law; the ogress of slavery beyond the original States would have been arrested forever, nd its speedy extinction in all would have necessarily followed.

Three years afterwards an ordinance was reported for the government of the erritory north-west of the river Ohio. Slavery was already established in it, aving been introduced by the French settlers, prior to the cession by France to reat Britain, in 1688. A motion was made by NATHAN DANE to engraft the rviso of Jefferson, and it was carried without a dissenting voice. The privige of reclaiming fugitives from service was limited to servants escaped into the erritory from one of the *original* States. The Ordinance of 1787, and the onstitution of the United States, were formed at the same time, in the same ty, by two bodies co-operating, and constituted in part of the same members. he two instruments must therefore be construed together, as parts of one great stem of Government and National Policy.

The policy of slavery restriction was afterwards by degrees lost sight of. Coness accepted territorial cessions from South Carolina, North Carolina, and eorgia, with conditions in the deeds of cession against the application to the ded territory of the slavery prohibition of the ordinance of 1787; and in the ritory thus acquired slavery was permitted under national authority. Louisiana as purchased from France, and Florida from Spain, and the slavery which exted in both at the time of acquisition, was permitted to continue. Tennessee, ouisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, successively applied for admission as slaveolding States. Little opposition was made. The application of Missouri met ith resistance, but Northern dough-faces turned the scale. Arkansas and Floda came in almost passively. Thus strengthened and encouraged, the Slaveower demanded and secured the annexation of Texas and its admission into the nion as a slave-holding State. Eight slave States have thus been added to the nion, without regard to the original policy of the country, and in violation, as believed, of the Constitution.

The population of these States in 1840, allowing 250,000 for Florida and exas, not then admitted, was 2,908,021 persons, of whom 928,429 were slaves.

The population of Ohio, in 1840, was 1,519,467. The eight new slaveholdi States had then a free population exceeding by less than one-fourth that of t single free State of Ohio; and yet these States have eight times as many vot as Ohio in the Senate of the United States; and have in the House of Represe tatives seven for their slaves; and consequently in the election of President a Vice-President cast 56 votes, while Ohio casts but 23! Another consequence the extension of slavery, was the abandonment of all plans of emancipation in t original slave States. The old patriots died; markets for slaves were opened the west and south-west, and the idea of emancipation grew less and less popu until it became dangerous to utter the maxims of Jefferson and the precepts Washington, even when standing upon the soil above their graves. But, than to God, the spirit of freedom is reviving in the slave States. It will be hopele however, unless the freemen of the Free States prove faithful to the cause of liber

THE WILMOT PROVISO AND THE OREGON BILL.

When it became evident that our Government would acquire a large extent Mexican territory by the war, Hon. DAVID WILMOT, a democratic member of t House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, moved that a similar Proviso to th of 1787 be adopted, with reference to all territory that may hereafter be annexed the U. States. It was twice carried in the House, and as often rejected by the Sena

A bill was before Congress for the establishment of a territorial government Oregon. One of its existing laws provided that neither slavery nor involunta servitude shall exist, and the bill provided that the existing laws established by t people of Oregon, shall continue to exist, *subject to the revisal of their territori legislature.* The last clause is in the spirit of the principle held by the oppone of the Wilmot Proviso, who profess to be willing that the whole subject shall left to the people of the respective territories. But a new issue was made. T ultra Slave Power, represented by Mr. Calhoun, insists upon restricting the ter torial legislature from making any law for the exclusion of slavery. He demand that the Senate shall decide, first, that Congress has no power to extend the or nance of 1787 to Oregon; and secondly, contended that the territory has no rig to exclude slavery.

The three several *provisos*, in reference to territory to be settled or acquir are therefore as follows: 1. The Wilmot condition, that Congress do enact t slavery shall not be tolerated in any such territory. 2. The Cass platform, tha shall be left to the people of the territory to determine the question for themselv 3. The Calhoun demand, that the *territorial* legislature shall not be permitted prevent slavery: after it becomes a State, it may do as it pleases.

The non-extension question is arousing the people of the Free States. C siderable portions of the Whig and Democratic parties have seceded, and it probable that a new party, hostile to the extension of slavery, will be organiz unless, as is fervently hoped may be the case, all the true friends of Libe throughout the country will rally under one banner, adopting the motto of the n French Republic, "LIBERTY, FRATERNITY, EQUALITY," and resolve on the n extension of slavery and its complete overthrow on constitutional and equita principles. Should any "compromise" be entered into by Congress, on the exte sion of slavery over new territory, it is hoped that the cry of "REPEAL" will sounded throughout the land until the nefarious act is done away.

QUERY RESPECTING THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of the United States declares,—"No person held to service labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in con quence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or lab *but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor* be due." Query. Can there be anything *due* from a slave to his master? D not the word imply a contract? a mutual agreement? "Due," says Webst Dictionary, is "that which is owed; that which one contracts to pay, do, or p form to another; that which law or justice requires to be paid or done." "*Du* says Addison, "is right, just title." To whom, then, does a slave owe service or lab

A great deal is said about the "guarantees" and "compromises" of the Constitution. Southerners harp upon the subject continually, and not a few Northerners echo what is said by them. The fact is, we at the North have been educated to believe that the Constitution actually guarantees slavery. But it does no such thing. It is an anti-slavery document, and will, one of these days, work out the emancipation of the slaves of this country. It is also untrue that slaves are recognized as property in the Constitution, and yet it is as generally supposed they are. But there is no word nor syllable which recognizes human beings as property. How long will it be before American citizens will understand their own written Constitution? Shall we send to Africa, and get the Bey of Tunis, or to France, and get Lamartine to interpret it for us? Slaves are indeed "chattels," in the eye of the law that makes them slaves. Considered as slaves, the law holds them to be not "persons" but "things." But the Constitution knows nothing about slaves as slaves. It takes notice of no human being otherwise than as a "person." The clause referred to is in these words: "The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States, *now existing*, shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to 1808." Art. I. Sec. 9. Congress can now forbid the migration of slaves; that is, they can forbid their "passing or removing from one State to another, with a view to permanent residence." This is the meaning of the word "migration."

In one place the Constitution speaks of "persons held to service or labor," a definition which includes apprentices and indented servants as well as slaves. In another place it speaks of "free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years," and of "other persons," a circumlocution which carefully abstains from recognizing those *other persons* as property.

There is another passage in which the framers of the Constitution are supposed to have had in view the slave-trade, both the foreign and the domestic. The only design of that passage was to restrain Congress for a period of twenty years from prohibiting the slave-trade. This was one of the "compromises," and disgraceful was it to the Northern men who, to secure the carrying trade, or to soothe the Southerners, agreed to it. But the "compromise" expired in 1808. Congress is now free, and can abolish the slave-trade, both foreign and domestic! By the Treaty of Ghent this country covenanted to use its best endeavors to abolish the TRAFFIC IN SLAVES.*

Another of these vague notions about "the compromise of the Constitution" is that it in some way guarantees the existence of slavery in the States where it exists. Thousands believe this. The Union, by the constitution, "guarantees to every State a Republican form of government," and it is pledged to protect each State against invasion, and when duly called upon, against domestic violence. Wherever there is an insurrection which the State authorities are unable to suppress, whether in Maine or Georgia, whether of anti-renters or nullifiers, or of slaves, the Federal Government is bound to render assistance. But as for guaranteeing the existence of slavery for a single hour in any State, the makers of the Constitution never dreamed of such a thing any more than of guaranteeing rents to the Patroons of New York.

All that the Constitution has to do with slavery is comprised in the following:—

1. Three-fifths of all persons not free shall be added to the number of free persons in determining the basis both of representation and of taxation. 2. Persons held to service or labor in one State, escaping to another, &c., shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. 3. The Slave trade not to be prohibited prior to 1808.

There is no other line or syllable of the Constitution in which slavery was ever supposed to be even indirectly alluded to.

* "Whereas the TRAFFIC IN SLAVES is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice, and whereas both his Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object."

This association took place in 1845. Its objects are forcibly and happily set forth in "The Address of the Southern and Western Liberty Convention held at Cincinnati, June 11th and 12th, 1845, to the people of the United States," attributed to S. P. Chase, Esq.*

"That there is such a party is well known. It is the Liberty Party of the United States. Its principles, measures, and objects we cordially approve. It founds itself upon the great cardinal principle of true Democracy and of true Christianity, the brotherhood of the Human Family. It avows its purpose to wage implacable war against slave-holding as the direst form of oppression, and then against every other species of tyranny and injustice. Its views on the subject of slavery in this country are, in the main, the same as those which we have set forth in this address. Its members agree to regard the extinction of slavery as the most important end which can, at this time, be proposed to political action; and they agree to differ as to other questions of minor importance, such as those of trade and currency, believing that these can be satisfactorily disposed of, when the question of slavery shall be settled, and that, until then, they cannot be satisfactorily disposed of at all.

"The rise of such a party as this was anticipated long before its actual organization, by the single-hearted and patriotic Charles Follen, a German by birth, but a true American by adoption and in spirit. 'If there ever is to be in this country,' he said in 1836, 'a party that shall take its name and character, not from particular liberal measures or popular men, but from its uncompromizing and consistent adherence to freedom—a truly liberal and thorough republican party, it must direct its first decided effort against the grossest form, the most complete manifestation of oppression; and, having taken anti-slavery ground, it must carry out the principle of Liberty in all its consequences. It must support every measure conducive to the greatest possible individual and social, moral, intellectual, religious, and political freedom, whether that measure be brought forward by inconsistent slaveholders or consistent freemen. It must embrace the whole sphere of human action; watching and opposing the slightest illiberal and anti-republican tendency, and concentrating its whole force and influence against slavery itself; in comparison with which every other species of tyranny is tolerable, and by which every other is strengthened and justified.'"

The Liberty party, at the Presidential election in 1840, gave 6,983 votes, and in 1844, it gave 62,324 votes. At the Liberty party Convention at Buffalo, October, 1847, the Hon. JOHN P. HALE and the Hon. LEICESTER KING were nominated candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. The manly conduct of Mr. Hale, since that period, in the Senate of the United States, has commanded the respect and admiration of every true liberty-loving citizen of the country. Still, a disposition has been evinced by some who were influential in his nomination, to forsake him and vote for a mere Wilmot Proviso candidate. Hardly any measure is more adapted to break up the Liberty party. Its strength consists, under God, in union, adherence to principle, in progress. "It is erroneous to estimate strength and influence by numerical calculation. All political changes are wrought by a compact, organized, and disciplined minority." While we should not be adverse to co-operating with men who have embraced *one* principle favorable to liberty, let us never forget that although non-extension of slavery is included in the term abolition, it is far from being all that is embraced by it, and that true-hearted friends of the slave are always for abolishing slavery where it exists. We virtually give up our organization if we do not carry out our distinctive principles at the ballot-box. If others go for non-extension, let us wish them well, and beckon them to higher summits, but let us not lower our flag in the vain hope of thus leading forward faltering recruits. Excelsior!

* A stereotype edition of this admirable address has been published, with notes, by Professor Cleveland, Philadelphia 16 pp. 8vo., and can be furnished by him at $10 a thousand, or $1 50 a single hundred. Also by W. Harned, 61 John street, N. Y.

A portion of the Liberty party ha[illegible]d, and is called the Macedon* or Liberty League. A Convention of delegates met at Buffalo, June 19, 1848, issued an Address to the Free Colored People of the North, an Address to the entire People of the Country, and adopted several resolutions. The address to the people of color was elevated in sentiment, and calculated to encourage them to rely upon themselves and act as men—owners of the soil in the free country, instead of mere menials and hirelings around the crowded resort of our cities. The address to the People at large took ground that Slavery, throughout the Union, in States, as well as Territories, can be abolished by Congress, and that that body is derelict in duty so long as it neglects to do the work. The address goes also for Free Soil—the inalienable homestead; against the Liquor License System, Secret Societies, &c. &c.; and *for* Universal Suffrage, females included. It goes also for low postage, the election of postmasters, and all other officials, and *against* governmental interference, in support of schools, making roads, or doing any thing else that the people can do without such aid. It also discusses the Tariff system at length, and recommends Free Trade, not only as an economical idea, but as a high religious duty, which no man may innocently neglect. GERRIT SMITH and C. C. FOOTE† were nominated candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Several of these topics are well worthy the consideration of the people, but as to their all being political tests, that is quite another matter.

HON. JOHN P. HALE.

This gentleman's residence is Dover, N. H. He is about forty-two years of age, a lawyer by profession, and has the reputation of being a thorough temperance man, independent and honest in all his conduct. While a democratic member of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, he seconded the motion of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS for a repeal of the infamous "Gag Rule." He also voted against the annexation of Texas. For these noble acts he was denounced by the serviles of his party. They opposed his re-election. Mr. Hale made an appeal to the people, abandoning his law business for a time, and visited every county in the State, to address the electors. He was elected a member of the State Legislature, and chosen Speaker of the House. Here he took such a decided stand in favor of liberty, as, in the opinion of his friends, to jeopard his political advancement. But it had a contrary effect, and he was soon elected Senator of the United States. In October, 1847, he was nominated by the Liberty Party Convention at Buffalo, candidate for the office of President of the United States. Previous to this he had declared that he agreed, so far as he knew, with all the distinguishing principles of the party, with one exception; and subsequently he has declared that on that point he is now satisfied that its views are correct. He fully assented to the platform laid down by the Convention.

Mr. Hale has distinguished himself in the Senate by his urbanity, independence and straightforwardness, and has the respect of political friends and foes in Congress and throughout the country. His position has been a trying one. On one or more occasions he has been insulted by one of the lowest members of the Senate, but he has maintained his self-possession, and replied so happily as to cover his assailant with ridicule.

Mr. Hale made a speech against granting supplies to carry on the war. "For one, my mind," said he, "is made up. Not the first dollar shall the President take, by my vote, for either regular or volunteer forces, until he comes forward, and informs the country how much he does want in order to secure an honorable peace, and the mode in which he proposes to effect so desirable a result." He also spoke of the origin of the war. "I believe the

* After the village where the League was originally formed in 1847.
† Mr. Foote is a young man recently from Oberlin, Ohio.

origin of the war lies in the avowed object of the American government to perpetuate the institution of American Slavery." On another occasion he spoke against a vote of thanks to General Taylor, and in allusion to being taunted as standing alone, he said, "I came here to stand alone, so long as that policy which the government was pursuing was persisted in; and I shall continue to stand alone until different sentiments prevail in this body, or a revolution in public sentiment shall send different representatives upon this floor. That is my position, then, and whether it is an honor or a reproach, others may say. It is not for me to say whether it is honorable or dishonorable." He said, "I may be a fanatic or a Millerite, but I will not be a hypocrite. I will not thank officers for the agency which they have had in producing results which I loathe. No, Sir. Whilst disapproving of the whole affair, I confess that I have not discrimination enough—I have not sufficient skill in splitting hairs—to enable me without uneasiness to denounce the war as a war of robbery, as unconstitutional and unjust, as begun by the President, and at the same time thank the agents who have been engaged in carrying out this unjust and unconstitutional war. My fanaticism does not enable me to make such subtle distinctions as that. Let me tell the honorable Senator that my reading of history has taught me that there is great danger to be apprehended to any republic from the overshadowing influence of military fame, which this Senate is about to bolster up by this vote of thanks. What are the American people about to do? The camp has already elected your emperor—your next President... I do not question the skill, the bravery, the judgment of the officers. I have not a word to say against them—I have not a hostile feeling to them in my heart. Regarding them, however, as the agents in transactions which I wholly disapprove, I cannot thank them, because I cannot separate their instrumentality from the work in which they have been engaged." On taking the question, the ayes stood 48, the nays 1. Mr. Hale opposed the additional appropriation bill, on the ground that it contained appropriations for the prosecution of the war in Mexico.

Of Mr. Hale's happy talent at repartee, his "passage at arms" with the *Honorable* Mr. Foote, of Miss., respecting the word "pander" is a good example. In fact, whether in strong argument or light debate, he has shown that he is quite at home in the Senate, that he is watchful over the public interests, and the honor of the nation. When the congratulatory resolutions to the French were under debate, he moved the following amendment: "And manifesting the sincerity of their purpose by instituting measures for the immediate emancipation of the slaves of all the colonies of the republic."—"The French people," he said, "have not made a mere empty declaration of their attachment to the cause of liberty. They have not declared the people free, and yet retained their fellow-creatures in bondage." And during the debate he spoke in eloquent terms of the change of public sentiment in France, of the noble deeds of the Provisional Government, concluding as follows: "But in the dawning of this revolution in France, I behold the sun of hope again arise, his beams of golden light streaming along the eastern horizon. I am now inspired by the hope that even if we fail here—that even if liberty should be driven from this her chosen asylum, the divine principle would still live, and would find a sanctuary among people of another land—that when our history should have been written, and our tale told, with its sad moral of our faithlessness to liberty, boasting of our love of freedom, while we listened unmoved to the clanking of chains and the wail of the bondman—even, then, in a continent of the old world light would be seen arising out of darkness, life out of death, and hope out of despair."

Recently Mr. Hale has moved to instruct the Committee on the District of Columbia to bring in a bill for the abolition of slavery. And his whole course in the Senate has been highly satisfactory to the Liberty party. A few anti-slavery men, not of that party, have found fault with some reports of his remarks in the Senate, but it is for want of entire sympathy with him in his position, or because he has not been fully understood. His conduct has been creditable to him, and honorable to the party which he represents.

EMANCIPATION IN THE FRENCH COLONIES.

One of the first acts of the Provisional Government of France was a Decree that "no French land should any longer bear slaves;" and an order to the Minister of Marine and the Colonies, "to prepare as quickly as possible, *an act of immediate emancipation in all the Colonies of the Republic.*" On the promulgation of the Decree, the people of color in Paris sent a deputation to the Provisional Government, to express their gratitude. M. Crémieux replied to their address in the following terms:

"Dear fellow-citizens, friends, brothers: I am happy to hail you in the name of the Provisional Government of the Republic, every part of which has entertained the great thought of emancipating such of your fellow-countrymen as still remain in slavery. Slavery, slavery, in the midst of liberty! Why, this is the most odious, the most afflicting inconsistency. Distinctions between men! This is a violation of the law of both God and man. We have only proclaimed the principles which dwell in the hearts of all mankind. Yes, the National Convention—that grand, that immortal assembly, had restored you all to freedom, but the error of a great man again placed you under the yoke which you had believed was broken for ever. You, who, having been slaves, had become freemen, rendered to the liberty which had been restored such great and important services—you, yourselves, were cast back into servitude! The new Republic will accomplish what the Republic of 1792 proclaimed. You shall again become free. There shall no longer be a slave on the soil of liberty. In our colonies, as well as in Continental France, every man who inhabits the land shall be free. You will prove yourselves worthy of it, for you ever have been so. And when slavery shall have disappeared, our descendants will exclaim with pride—It was to the Revolution of 1848 that the final abolition of slavery was due. Vive la République!"

And M. Lamartine, the head of the Provisional Government, in reply to a deputation from the London Peace Society, who expressed a wish for the complete abolition of slavery, said:

"We should have believed that we had gained a selfish liberty, a guilty liberty, if we had maintained the benefits of it for ourselves alone. We therefore hastened to proclaim the freedom of all our brethren, and we congratulate ourselves on being, in this respect, in harmony with the noble sentiments of England, which a long time ago freed the black race in her colonies. As soon as the National Assembly shall meet, it will proclaim the principles which we ourselves proclaimed after our glorious revolution."

The National Assembly confirmed the act of the Provisional Government. By its decree there were set free in Martinique 74,000; in Guadeloupe, 94,000; Guiana, 16,000, St. Martins, 5,000, and Bourbon,* 66,000—total, 255,000. On the arrival of the Decree at Martinique, the slave population were soon informed of the joyful news. The authorities of the island were reluctant to proclaim the act of emancipation. The legally emancipated people, full of the spirit of the mother country, determined on taking their liberty should it be withheld. A negro was imprisoned, whom his fellows attempted to rescue. The Deputy Mayor released the prisoner, after the armed force was about to resist. "Scenes of murder, incendiarism, and plunder took place." Several families fled. On the arrival of the intelligence in the United States, the pro-slavery press announced "revolt, incendiarism, and bloodshed" in staring capitals, and one of the most profligate of them headed his paragraph "insurrection and emancipation." The authorities, taking a hint from the popular feeling, ended the disorder by proclaiming in the streets of St. Pierre, May 23, the immediate abolition of slavery throughout the island "as the only means of safety." The disturbances, therefore arose, not from emancipation, but from the *delay* in carrying out the decree of freedom, and they were only remedied by emancipation! The *Courier* of May 26th says, in substance:

"The appearance of our town, since the 23d, is indescribable. Scarcely was emancipation announced, when an immense burst of joy broke forth, and instantly resounded, through the country. Countenances, till then sullen and stern, became suddenly radiant, Sabres, muskets, pikes, cutlasses, all were laid down, and replaced by the olive branches of peace. On all sides flags were displayed, and the festival commenced. Cries of *Vive la Liberté!* resounded on all sides. Liberty trees were planted, and the Abbé Poucelo pronounced an address on the blessings of Liberty and Religion."

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* An island belonging to France, in the Indian Ocean.

The armed force, principally British, on the coast of Africa, which results in the capture of so many slave-traders, does not appear to diminish this horrid commerce. The trade has considerably increased, and its cruelties are far greater than ever before. Vessels for this trade are now constructed for *speed*, rather than for *freight*; and even steamboats are employed in the traffic. American ingenuity and capital are employed not only in the construction but in the navigation of these piratical vessels, and in these infernal speculations. Now and then an American captain is tried and convicted, but uniformly finds a way of escape in the pardoning power of a slave-holding Executive. And this in defiance of a solemn treaty stipulation. Of the 72,000 slaves landed in Brazil the past year, not more than 65,000 lived to be sold. Stephen Cliffe, a native of the United States, but for some years a subject of the Brazilian emperor, and a slave-trader, testified before a committee of the House of Commons, that in a vessel belonging to a friend of his, only 16 out of 160 lived. "When landed," said he, "they looked horribly. Their systems suffer so much from the shock of coming over, that many of them die. I have known 160 landed, and 84 of them have died before they got into the interior." He had known as many as 350 crammed into a 90 ton schooner. The Rev. Geo. Thompson, missionary to Kaw Mendi, Africa, writes from Sierra Leone, "I have just returned from a visit to a Brazilian slave-vessel, that came into the harbor to-day. We hired a boat, and went on board, and oh! oh! oh! what a sight. It is far beyond any account I had ever seen. The slaver is a small, shallow vessel, and had on board 500 persons! She was taken in Lat. 5° 40′ South, and Long. 3° 5′ East, and has been 18 days getting here. Ten died on the passage. The deck was literally covered with men, women and children in a state of nudity. Some were bruised, some scarred, many looked sorrowful, a few were smiling. Below, in the hold, or 'middle passage,' were 200 to 300 crowded together. The height between floors is not more than two or two and-a-half feet. A grown man cannot sit up straight, and in this horrid place they are stowed as thick as they can be—each tier sitting flat on the floor, and crowded close between each other's legs. There they are compelled to sit, week after week, in all the stench, filth, sickness and death! Oh! my soul is sick. If any one doubts the depravity of human nature, let them see these slavers. How infinitely blasphemous to talk of *Christians* engaging in such an infernal business!

"Until lately, the liberated Africans here have served an apprenticeship of five to seven years to various persons, but the present acting governor, Mr. Pine, had put an end to the system just before we arrived. Henceforth each one will be free to go where he chooses. They are first taken to the 'Liberated African Yard,' where they are taken care of, and fed and clothed, for a time, until places can be obtained for them to work; but they are at liberty to leave these places whenever they please."

While the profits of this trade are so enormous—300 to 400 per cent,—it is not believed that all the navies in the world can put a stop to it. The most effectual way, of course, to abolish it, is to abolish the slave-market. It was once thought that the way to annihilate slavery was to put down the slave-trade, but it is now conceded that the true way is to put down slavery. And this trade can be lessened by promoting lawful commerce in the interior of Africa, and especially by Christian missions wholly disconnected from schemes of colonization and trade.

"I think," says President Wayland, "that every Christian citizen is under obligation to vote in every case where a public officer is to be chosen. The happiness and virtue of the community, no less than security of property, depends greatly on the character of the magistracy. If I am injured in person or property by a wicked public officer, I have a right to complain of my fellow-citizens who gave him authority over me, or who, when it was in their power, did not prevent his election. A Christian in this country, above all others, has a duty to perform in this matter, and he disobeys the commandment if he does not perform it."

Near the close of acting-President Tyler's term, a resolution passed the House of Representatives, annexing Texas to the United States. When it was sent to the Senate, several democratic senators, who had voted against the treaty with Texas, determined to vote against the resolution of the House, which was tantamount to the rejected treaty. Mr. Polk, having arrived at Washington, was very anxious that the resolution should not be returned to the House, fearing that as the session was drawing to a close, it would prevent any definite action on the part of Congress on the subject. He therefore authorized Mr. Senator Hayward, of North Carolina, to assure these senators that if the Senate would pass the House resolution with an amendment, allowing the President to elect either the House resolution or the amendment, he would pledge himself to adopt the amendment, to be sent to Texas. Confiding in this declaration, they agreed to the House resolution, with an amendment. No sooner had the resolution and amendment passed both houses, than Mr. Tyler, the very last day of his term, dispatched a courier to Texas, with the original resolution of the House. Within a week after, President Polk, instead of sending an express to overtake the courier, and taking measures to withdraw the resolution, for the purpose of substituting the amendment of the Senate, actually sent another courier to confirm the act of his predecessor! Thus the United States and Mexico became involved in war. What a tremendous responsibility was taken by Mr. Polk by this perfidious act! Has he not, with his official advisers, to answer for the calamities of the war in Mexico, at the bar of God! Mr. Tyler's guilt in the matter was very great, but he did not add perfidy to his crime.

Peace.—The American Eagle, which for two years past has flown over prostrate Mexico, has come back with its talons dripping with blood, bearing in its beak the most precious thing of Mexico. Our government is trying to establish slavery there!

Returned Soldiers.—The process of discharging soldiers commenced in July, 1848. The Park and other public places, to which they resorted, exhibited the melancholy spectacle naturally presented to them. One day there was a group of four or five such. Each of them had on some one or more article of much-worn military apparel, denoting whence they came. They had no work, no money; and, what was worse, they had probably got into a drinking quarrel somewhere, as they showed by black eyes and bruised faces, they had been in some serious war since their return. So says the Express. Melancholy fruits these of war!

Out of eighty young men who composed the corps of Sappers and Miners, that embarked for Mexico about eighteen months since, only thirty-four have returned. The remainder, including their commander, are all dead.

There is fast coming to be a public sentiment of nations—a new thing in the world—beneath which no people will like to sit down, universally reproached and dishonored.

If those who decree wars had personally to fight them out, we should have few of them. Or, if they had to pay the expenses of the wars, they would soon come to an end.

Our people have snuffed the scent of blood from the fields of Mexico, and are—not sick with loathing, nor faint with pity,—but maddened with admiration and sympathy for the bloody and barbarous spectacle.

Cost of War.—The war in Mexico has cost this country one hundred and twenty millions of dollars; 30,000 lives of the American army, besides large numbers of Mexicans slain; the reproach of the wise and good throughout the world;—it has entailed upon the country tens of thousands of debauched, sabbath-breaking, drunken, lascivious, blaspheming, idle, impoverished soldiers; and it has increased the war-spirit among our young men, endangering the future peace of the Union. What have we gained? A miserable tract of land, as large as the old thirteen states, that could have been purchased for ten millions of dollars, or less—land that we do not want—and which may prove a curse to the country.

EXTENSION OF SLAVE TERRITORY, THE OBJECT OF THE WAR AGAINST MEXICO.

Newspapers.

"We trust that our Southern representatives will remember that this is a SOUTHERN WAR."—*Charleston Patriot.*

"Every battle fought in Mexico, and every dollar spent there, but insures the *acquisition of territory* which must widen the field of southern enterprize and power for the future; and the final result will be to adjust the whole balance of power in the confederacy, so as to give us *the control over the operations of the government in all time to come.*"—*Charleston Courier.*

"The Whigs of the North oppose the war because its legitimate effect is, as they contend, the extension of Southern territory and SOUTHERN SLAVERY. It is true this is a war in which the South is more immediately interested. Its vast expenditures must be made within her limits. During its continuance, New York, the great emporium of commerce must be shorn in part of her greatness. Exchange, usually in her favor, must now be reversed and in favor of New Orleans, where the supplies are furnished for the army. Let the SOUTH now be true to herself, and the days of her vassalage are gone for ever."—*Federal Union, Geo.*

"The natural tendency of the slaves, under our humane policy, is to increase. The effect follows, that if we have no *outlet* for them, no soil to put them on, they will be huddled within the extreme southern limits of the Union. *These evils may be avoided by taking new territory in the direction of Mexico. The profitable existence of slavery is by no means incompatible with a more temperate region, but it is incompatible with a very dense population.* We must have *plenty of soil* to make it profitable."—*Mobile Herald.*

The WILMOT PROVISO, by excluding slavery from the conquered territories, would have defeated the very object of the war. Hence the violence against it manifested by

Southern Members of Congress.

Mr. SEDDON, of Virginia, declared the proviso "a gross and offensive proposition, outraging the whole scope and spirit of the Constitution. The South never would, never could *prosecute conquests* which were to be made instruments of attack upon her institutions. *She never would acquiesce in the acquisition of territory from which her sons with their property were to be wholly excluded.*"

Mr. DARGAN, of Alabama. "Say to the South that they are only fighting to make FREE TERRITORY, and they will demand the settlement of this question *now*, preliminary to any further prosecution of the war."

Mr. LEAKE, of Virginia. "If the present attempt to impose limitation with respect to the EXTENSION OF SLAVERY should be persisted in, and should prevail, the South must stand in self-defence; for they could not and would not submit to it."

Mr. TIBBATTS, of Kentucky. "If the people of the South are to be told that in acquiring territory for which their blood is to be spilled and their treasures expended, they are realizing benefits for others in which they are to have no share, *then I am against keeping one foot of Mexican territory. I am opposed to carrying on this war on such terms.*"

Mr. CALHOUN, of South Carolina. "I am a Southern man and a slaveholder. I say for one I would rather meet any extremity upon earth, than give up one inch of our equality."

Mr. BAGBY, of Alabama. "If the time should come when this principle was to be acted upon, that no more territory was to be acquired, lest *Southern institutions* should exist in such territory, he would say, AWAY WITH THE UNION."

Mr. BUTLER, of South Carolina. "Would, before God, warn gentlemen, if the South was to be regarded and treated with inequality, they would *tear up the instrument* (the Constitution) to which they had subscribed in good faith."

Mr. KAUFFMAN, of Texas. "Should the proposed amendment (the proviso) be adopted, *all hopes of acquiring territory in that quarter are gone forever.* The South would never consent under such a state of things to add any territory to what we now possess."

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi. "The passage of the amendment would be the dissolution of the Union."

Southern Governors.

Gov. of Virginia. "It is unquestionably true, that if our slaves *were restricted to our present limits they would greatly decrease in value*, and thus seriously impair the fortunes of their owners. The South never can consent to be confined *to prescribed limits. She wants and must have space.*"

Gov. of Mississippi. "No man who sympathizes with the sentiments put forth in the Wilmot proviso, ought to have, or in my opinion will have, a single electoral vote from the Southern States. We may be in favor of establishing the Rio Grande as the western boundary up to the parallel of 36° 30′ to the Pacific, but we will not submit to be told that *slave territory* is not to be acquired *on this or on the other side of that line.*"

Gov. of Louisiana. "It is again pretended that Congress has power to annex as a condition to the admission of territory into the Union, the prohibition of slavery. Such a condition I hold to be utterly repugnant to the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution, and transgressive of the rights of the people, who cannot be denied the privilege of *organizing their Constitution* as to them may seem best calculated to promote their happiness and prosperity."

Gov. of South Carolina. "The question (the proviso) is one of interest to us, mainly as it affects the *balance of power* in the government of the United States; that is even now against us, and the slaveholding States owe it to themselves and to posterity to resist its increase by every possible means."

Southern Legislatures.

Virginia. "Resolved unanimously, That under no circumstances will this body recognize as binding any enactment of the Federal Government which has for its object the *prohibition of slavery in any territory* to be acquired by conquest or treaty."

Louisiana. The above adopted, with the addition, "south of the line of the Missouri compromise."

Georgia. "Resolved, That it is the duty of every man in every section of this confederacy, if the Union be dear to him, to oppose the passage of any law or resolution of Congress by which *territory, acquired or to be acquired, may be subjected to any restriction against Slavery.*

Public Meetings at the South.

South Carolina. "Resolved, That a *submission* to the proposed exclusion from an equality of benefits in the territories of the United States, beyond what is already yielded by the Missouri compromise, would be unwise, dangerous, dishonorable and debasing."—*Charleston Meeting.*

Georgia. The Democratic Convention declared that the Wilmot Proviso, if enacted, would have no binding force, and that the party would support no man for the Presidency who was not pledged against the Proviso.

Alabama. The Democratic Convention condemned the proviso as "in derogation of Southern equality, and tending directly to subvert the Union," insisted on the duty of the Government to take from Mexico "territory contiguous to our own," and pledged themselves not to support for President any man not known to be opposed to the proviso.

Virginia. "Resolved, That upon this absorbing question all difference of political opinion should be forgotten, and all Virginians and Southern men should unite heart and hand in resisting *even unto death* the doctrine of said proviso. That we will by all peaceable means, and this failing, BY ARMS, if necessary, sustain such of our fellow-citizens as may elect to settle within any such territory hereafter acquired, in the maintenance of their right thus to settle and *take their slaves with them.*"—*Richmond Meeting.*

The number of soldiers actually sent into Mexico—80,000. Deaths by sickness, &c., estimated at 20,000. Cost of War and Territory, at a very moderate calculation—$120,000,000.

Several gentlemen in this city, convinced that a cheap system of postage is one of the greatest temporal blessings which can be conferred on any people, united several years since to call public meetings, to deliver lectures and speeches, memorialize Congress, urging upon them the necessity of reducing the old rates of postage, and establishing such a tariff as would afford the people the means of carrying on their correspondence upon the cheapest possible terms. Great opposition was manifested to any change by many members of Congress, but more especially by those connected with the General Post Office at Washington, and a large portion of the deputy postmasters. After a lapse of several years, and through many discouragements, Congress was compelled reluctantly to adopt the present rates of postage, which went into operation July 1, 1845. Many well-meaning citizens believed and predicted that this reduction would prove disastrous to the revenues of the P. O. Department, and a large number of the members of Congress voted against the passage of the law.

But what has been the result? Let the facts speak for themselves. Instead of diminishing, it has increased both the number of letters and the revenue of the Department; and instead of its being thrown on the national treasury for support, it now yields sufficient revenue to meet its ordinary expenses. The last year of the operation of the old and dear system, there passed through the Post Office about 25 millions of letters; but in the second year of the present law, the number of letters amounted to 57 millions, showing an increase in about two years of upwards of 100 per cent. So encouraging have been the results, that even the Postmaster General himself, who was originally opposed to the present reduction, and voted against it while a member of Congress, has recommended a further reduction to a uniform rate of *five cents*. This is the present state of the question of postage.

Instead, however, of being satisfied with this proposition, the demands of the people, and the prosperity and continued usefulness of the P. O. Department require a more thorough reduction; and if the uniform rate of *two cents* pre-paid on a letter weighing half an ounce were adopted, it would ultimately augment the number of letters passing through the mails to an extent which few persons can estimate. If in Great Britain the number increased from 70 millions to 320 millions in four years, is it too much to suppose that in the same period in the United States the number will amount to *two hundred millions?* Should this be realized, and without any loss for dead letters, it would yield on letter postage alone four millions of dollars, a sum far exceeding what has ever been realized under the dear system, and amply sufficient to meet the expenses of the Department. From the enterprising character of our people, and the more general diffusion of education among all classes of our citizens, it is fair to conclude that our estimate of the number of letters, and the amount of the revenue, will fall below what will be actually realized.

Who can estimate the social, literary, moral, political and commercial advantages resulting from the adoption of cheap postage? It would elevate, enlarge and unite our whole people, now scattered over a widely-extended territory. It would place it in the power of the poorest of our fellow-citizens to hold intercourse with their absent friends, separated from them perhaps thousands of miles; it would bring the different portions of the Union in closer connexion by destroying local and sectional prejudices; it would tend to elevate the moral, religious and literary character of the people, and more strongly impress on them the importance of the great blessings, political and religious, with which we are favored.

In view of these facts, we cannot help pressing upon you the necessity of aiding us in this great enterprize, which will cost you very little labor and expense, and which is simply this: to prepare a petition to Congress, sign it yourself, then call upon your friends and acquaintances, both male and female, whether young or old, to sign it also, and then forward it by mail to the Member of Congress from your District, with a request that he will imme-

diately present it to Congress. These petitions should be sent to Washington as early as the first Monday in December next.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, payers of postage, represent:

1. That the present rates of postage are unnecessarily and unreasonably high, calculated to limit the correspondence of the people, and to diminish the revenue of the Post Office.

2. That a uniform rate of two cents on letters weighing half an ounce, and the same rate on every additional half ounce, with a corresponding reduction on newspapers and printed mailable matter, not to exceed one cent per sheet for any distance in the United States, if pre-paid, will be ultimately sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the Post Office Department, and extend its usefulness.

3. That the franking privilege be entirely abolished; that the postage of Members of Congress be paid as their ordinary expenses; and that the compensation of postmasters should be graduated and compensated according to the labor performed, without regard to the privilege of franking.

Wherefore, we entreat your honorable bodies to take early, decided and efficient measures for the relief of the people from the present unreasonable and burdensome tax on their correspondence, which abridges social and commercial intercourse, and injuriously affects the usefulness and prosperity of the Post Office Department.

NAMES. RESIDENCES.

CRIMINAL SUBSERVIENCY.

"Jacob and his sons," a little book, prepared by Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, for Sunday Schools, and which has been stereotyped and sold for sixteen years, has been "dropped from the Catalogue" by the American Sunday School Union, in compliance with the dictation of the Slave Power, because it was found, by a Southern Vice President, to contain the following passage:

"What is a slave, mother?" asked Mary: "is it a servant?"

"Yes," replied her mother, "slaves are servants, for they work for their masters, and wait on them; but they are not hired servants, but are bought and sold like beasts, and have nothing but what their master chooses to give them. They are obliged to work very hard, and sometimes their masters use them cruelly, beat them, and starve them, and kill them; for they have nobody to help them. Sometimes they are chained together and driven about like beasts."

The Union was applied to by the Farmington (Conn.) Church to restore the book, but having refused, the Church, with praiseworthy decision,

"Resolved, That the American Sunday School Union be stricken from the list of beneficiaries of this Church, and that we will seek some other channel for our beneficence to this cause."

DOUGH FACES.

Is it *Doe* face or *Dough* face? No matter. Everybody knows what it means, and thanks John Randolph for inventing the term. If, said John P. Hale, you do not want dough-faced Congressmen, there must not be a dough-faced constituency. Think of this, ye working-men of the Free States! Whoever you vote for, do not give your suffrages to any man who is not a true-hearted Liberty man—who will not look a slave-holding member of Congress in the face without turning pale—and who will spurn a bribe, whether offered by a President or a Head of Department, or by any subaltern. If your representative in Congress betrays the cause of freedom, keep up a fire in the rear and teach him to turn pale on looking a constituent in the face. Remember this, "Ye yeomanry, your country's boast."

LEAGUE OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

This League was formed by our countryman, Elihu Burritt, in England, in September, 1846. During the short time that it has existed, it has enlisted the names of more than thirty thousand persons, on both sides of the Atlantic, among whom are many of the most prominent philanthropists, like Joseph Sturge, Henry Vincent, John Angel James, Rev. Dr. Dick, of Great Britain, and Gerrit Smith, Prof. Upham, General Fessenden, Amasa Walker, and Dr. Channing, of the United States.

Its grand object is "to fuse the nations into one peaceful brotherhood, by pledging its members *to total abstinence from all war*, and to a hearty espousal of every measure that tends to promote the welfare of the human race, and bring them to recognize each other as brethren, of whatever clime or color." The following pledge is the basis of the League, and its bond of union:—

PLEDGE.

Believing all war to be inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity, and destructive of the best interests of mankind, I do hereby pledge myself never to enlist or enter into any army or navy, or to yield any *voluntary* support or sanction to the preparation for or prosecution of any war, by whomsoever or for whatsoever proposed, declared, or waged. And I do hereby associate myself with all persons, of whatever country, condition, or color, who have signed, or shall hereafter sign, this pledge, in a "League of Universal Brotherhood;" whose object shall be to employ all legitimate and moral means for the abolition of all war, and all the spirit, and all the manifestations of war, throughout the world; for the abolition of all restrictions upon international correspondence and friendly intercourse, and of whatever else tends to make enemies of nations, or prevent their fusion into one peaceful brotherhood; for the abolition of all institutions and customs which do not recognize and respect the image of God and a human brother in every man, of whatever clime, color, or condition of humanity.

FREE PRODUCE ASSOCIATIONS.

The object of these associations is to promote the growth of free labor articles, and encourage their use in preference to articles produced by slave labor. They originated with members of the Society of Friends. The *American Free Produce Association* has been in existence upwards of ten years. The *Philadelphia Free Produce Association of Friends* is of about three years standing. An Association has been recently formed in the city of New-York. These associations, each with a small capital, have been able to manufacture a large quantity of free cotton goods, some descriptions of which they can now sell of equal quality, and at the same price, as other manufacturers. Stores have been opened in Philadelphia and New-York, in which all kinds of articles grown in the slave states may be purchased, the product of free labor; and the consumption of these articles is rapidly increasing.* The cotton made use of is not imported, but is an article of home production. In Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia, there are many small cultivators who employ no slave-labor on their farms. The knowledge that people of the north were beginning to purchase exclusively of those who kept no slaves, because they were no longer easy to clothe themselves with the productions of forced and unrequited labor, was calculated to awaken attention at the South, and give a blow to the system of slavery.

* George W. Taylor, Fifth and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, and Hoag & Wood, 377 Pearl street, New York, have Free Labor Dry Goods and Grocery stores, and can supply country merchants and families with free labor goods, at advantageous terms—for cash.

SHIPWRECKS.—A report of a select committee of the British House of Commons affirms that the number of ships and vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, which have been wrecked and lost during six years, amounts to 2,909—worth, with their cargoes, £14,525,000. Of 130 of these, the entire crews were drowned; and in addition to these, 3,414 lives were sacrificed. Among the principal causes of these losses, the Committee state "drunkenness, and the use of spirits."

The name American was fast becoming a name for drunkard; 150 millions of dollars were here expended annually, by about 12 millions of people, and 30,000 human beings fell into drunkards' graves. But a star of hope arose upon America, in the principle of total abstinence—hands off from the cause of evil. Thousands on thousands pledged themselves to abstain, and the country was saved; the traffic, the accursed, cruel traffic lost its chief support, and millions have been delivered from the most debasing bondage. In 1820 there were 40,000 distilleries in the United States, producing 75,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits. In 1840 these were reduced to 10,306, producing only 41,402,627 gallons; and while nearly all the former was consumed in the country, much, very much of the latter is exported to heathen nations.

Diminution of Crime.—From returns from twenty counties and twelve state prisons, from the commencement of the temperance reformation to the close of the year 1844, a constant diminution of crime appeared to have taken place, with a great increase of population; while prior to the first-mentioned period there was a constant and regular increase of crime. This diminution was uniformly attributed by men in official stations to the temperance reformation.

History of Liquor Dealers.—From careful investigations recently made by Samuel Chipman, Esq., in three counties of the State of New-York, it appears that of 716 liquor dealers, whose lives and fortunes were before him, 342 became intemperate: of whom 3 committed suicide, 3 were killed by drunkards, 3 became totally blind. 10 died of delirium tremens, 33 (others) died drunkards, 37 had drunken sons, 19 ran away, 13 had drunken wives.—Of the 716 cases, 592 either lost or did not gain, and the number who became entirely bankrupt was more than one-third larger than the number of those who gained anything.

No License System.—In 1832 licenses were withheld in three contiguous counties of Massachusetts—Plymouth, Bristol, and Barnstable, embracing a population of 120,000. Three years afterwards, when the courts met, after an average vacation of five months, there were but three indictments in the whole of them, and each of them was for petit larceny, of less than $10 in amount! The people of that district have not restored the license system, nor is it likely they ever will restore it.

Which is the Fool?—Soon after the publication of Mr. Kittredge's first address on temperance, a gentleman residing in the western part of New-York procured a copy, and sat down in his family to read it. He read it to himself, without saying a word till he had finished it, when he exclaimed, "This man is a fool, or I am."

He then commenced reading it again, and read it through in the same manner; and when he got through, he exclaimed again, "This man is a fool, or I am."

He then read it through the third time in the same way; and when he had finished the last sentence, exclaimed, "I am the fool," and never drank a drop of ardent spirits afterwards.

The Irishman and the Ventriloquist.—An Irishman who had been drinking, happened one night to lodge with a ventriloquist. Just as they were going to sleep, the voice of the ventriloquist was heard in the hall, accusing Patrick of breaking his pledge. Patrick rose in great wrath, taking his shillelah, and rushed to the door, to beat off some impudent rascal; but no one was there. Patrick now shook with fear. He crawled into bed, but could not sleep. "You broke your pledge," said the voice, in a distant part of the room. "That's true as preaching," said Patrick. "Will you do so no more?" said the voice. "Never," said Patrick, "while the world turns round," covering his face with the blanket. The warning was effectual; Patrick was made a thorough tetotaler.

SUPPLYING THE SLAVES WITH BIBLES.

Public attention, says the Annual Report of the A. and F. Anti-Slavery Society, has been drawn, more than at any previous time, towards the obligation of circulating the Bible among the slave population. The South begins to feel that "considerations of sound policy, as well as Christian obligation," requires attention to the subject. Some Christians in that portion of the country realize the duty of supplying slaves with the Bible, and are doing it to a limited extent. At the North, unwonted interest has been manifested on the subject. The AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY has been urged to take up the matter. In their monthly "RECORD," under the head of "Slaves," they acknowledge receipts for this purpose; but in a circular issued some months since, they say, "local distributions should be made under the direction of the auxiliaries—on these organizations at the South, devolves the duty, beyond doubt, of supplying the slave population of that region—so far as this work is to be done," and they request that contributors to the income of the Society would not *restrict* their contributions to this object, as the funds must remain in part unexpended. It has also been stated to applicants, at the Bible House, that they have no FUND for slaves, that they do not intend to have, and rather than have, they would prefer to return to the donors money sent for that object. At the same time, it is but just to say that the Managers of the American Bible Society resolve that they will promptly avail themselves of every opportunity to further the distribution of the Bible among the slave population at the South, and that copies will be supplied to any responsible person for that object. The Secretary acknowledges that the applications of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY have done good, and the Managers avow, in the circular, that "so far as there are colored freemen, or slaves within the limits of an auxiliary, who can be reached, who are capable of reading the blessed word of God and are without it, they should unquestionably be furnished with it as well as any other class of our ruined race." It is hoped that those members of the Bible Society who are friendly to the circulation of the Bible among the slaves will urge upon the Managers the duty of having a copy of the Holy Scriptures put into the hands of every slave who can read, either by the auxiliaries or some other agency

The Executive Committee of the AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION have directed their Treasurer to open an account with the SLAVES' BIBLE FUND, and receive moneys for supplying the slaves with Bibles. They will also ascertain in what part of the South the slave population can be reached by distributors, and take measures to supply the slaves with Bibles to the extent of the means furnished for this purpose. A minister of the gospel in Kentucky says, that a colporteur, charged with the distribution of Bibles and Testaments among slaves, could be well employed in his State.

NEW YORK STATE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

This association was founded on the divine precepts, "Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them"—"Deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor"—"Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee: he shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose." And it is known that cases are of frequent occurrence where persons held as slaves are brought into this State by the act of their masters; that there are among us individuals, if not organized bands, in regular communication with allies at the South, who are engaged in constant efforts to kidnap free colored persons; that many are kidnapped and sent to the South; and that many persons arrive here from the South who need advice, food, clothing, pecuniary aid, legal assistance, and aid to seek an asylum of liberty. The object of the Committee "shall be to assist persons seeking freedom from chattel slavery, and to protect and defend those whose personal liberty may be called in question." The affairs of the association are conducted by an Executive Committee, in the City of New-York, who are on the *qui vive* to render aid where needed. The venerable ISAAC T. HOPPER is President of the association, and the other officers are men of discretion, experience and decision.

It appeared by the last census, that the number of slaves in the United States, was 2,487,113.

Estimating ten slaves to one master, there were only 248,711 slave-holders. Of the legal voters in the United States, the slaveholders are about as 1 to 20.

Three-fifths of 2,487,113 is 1,492,255, which, divided by 70,680, the present ratio of representation, makes 21—the exact number of representatives on the floor of the House of Representatives, in Congress, sent there, under Section 2d, of the Constitution, to represent the Slave Power.

The Senate has a veto on every law, and as one-half of that body are slaveholders, it follows, of course, that no law can be passed without their consent.

No bill has passed the Senate, nor a treaty been ratified, since the organization of the government, but by the votes of slaveholders.

Appointments are made by the President, with the consent of the Senate, and of course the slaveholders have, and always have had, a veto on every appointment.

In consequence of the peculiar apportionment of Presidential Electors among the States, and the operation of the rule of *federal numbers*, whereby, for the purpose of estimating the representative population, five slaves are counted as three white men, most extraordinary results are exhibited at every election of President.

In the election of 1840, the electors chosen were 294; of these, 168 were from the Free and 126 from the Slave States.

The popular vote in the Free States was 1,726,737, or one elector to 10,278 votes.

The popular vote in the Slave States was 682,583, or one elector to 5,935 votes.*

Even this disproportion, enormous as it is, is greatly aggravated in regard to particular States.

New York gave . . .	443,331	votes,	and had	42	electors,
Virginia, Maryland, N. Carolina, gave	229,569	"	"	48	"
Ohio gave	272,939	"	"	21	"
Georgia, Delaware, Kentucky, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas gave	265,941	"	"	44	"

During 20 years, and six Presidential elections, the South cast 608 electoral votes, and only 41 of them for Northern candidates.†

The rule of *federal numbers*, confined by the Constitution to the apportionment of representatives, has been extended, by the influence of the slave-holders, to other and very different subjects. Thus, the distribution among the States of the surplus revenue, and of the proceeds of the public lands, was made according to this same iniquitous rule.

Of the 15 Presidential terms, 12 have been filled by slaveholders. No Northern man has been allowed to serve more than one term.

From the adoption of the Constitution to June, 1842, there were 76 elections of President of the Senate, *pro. tem.* Of these the Slave States had 60, and the Free States 16.

Previous to 1842, no Northern man had held the office for 30 years.

While the Senate was equally divided, the slaveholders almost always contrived to secure a presiding officer.

Of the 15 who had filled the office of Secretary of State, up to 1845, the Slave States had 10.

The Free States have usually furnished the men for the army and navy, and the Slave States the principal part of the officers.

* South Carolina had 11 Electors chosen by the Legislature. These are deducted in the calculation.

† In the election of 1844, thirteen Free States had 161 electors, and gave 1,690,884 votes—one elector to 11,000 votes, while twelve Slave States had 105 electors and gave 798,848 votes—one elector to 6,608 votes.

In 1671, Sir William Berkley, then Governor of Virginia, in his answer to the inquiries of the committee of the Colonies, remarked, "I thank God that there are no free schools nor printing-presses, and I hope we shall not have them these hundred years."

Within a few years, Hon. Henry A. Wise, M. C. from Virginia, stated that there was not a single newspaper establishment in his district.

By the last census it appeared that there were persons who could not read and write, in Connecticut, 1 to every 568, and in Virginia, 1 to every 12¾.

Of "scholars at public charge" there were in the Free States 432,173, and in the Slave States 35,580.

Ohio alone had 51,812 such scholars—more than are to be found in thirteen Slave States! Her neighbor, Kentucky, had 429!!

Virginia, the *largest* State, had at public charge	9,791
Rhode Island, the *smallest* State, had	10,912

Gov. Clarke, of Kentucky, in his message to the Legislature, in 1837, remarked, "By the computation of those most familiar with the subject, ONE THIRD OF THE ADULT POPULATION OF THE STATE ARE UNABLE TO WRITE THEIR NAMES.

Gov. Campbell reported to the Virginia Legislature, that from the returns of 98 clerks, it appeared that of 4,814 applications for *marriage license* in 1837, *no less than* 1047 *were made by men unable to write.*[*]

"The deplorable ignorance and want of industry at the South, together with the disrepute in which honest industry is held, cannot but exercise, in connection with other causes, a most unhappy influence on the morals of the inhabitants."

HENRY CLAY said of the slaves, "Contaminated themselves, they extend their vices to all around them."

THOMAS JEFFERSON said, in his notes on Virginia, with reference to the influence of slavery, "The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves, gives a loose to his worst passions, and thus nursed, educated, and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with odious peculiarities. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals undepraved by such circumstances."

Says an English author, "Whatever may have been the unutterable wickedness of slavery in the West Indies, *there* it never was baptized in the Redeemer's hallowed name, and its corruptions were not concealed in the garb of religion. That scene of piratical turpitude was reserved for the professed disciples of Jesus in America."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS said, "The spirit of slavery has acquired not only an overruling ascendency, but it has become at once intolerant, proscriptive, and sophistical. It has crept into the philosophical chairs of the schools. Its cloven hoof has ascended the pulpits of the churches—Professors of colleges teach it as a lesson of morals—Ministers of the Gospel seek and profess to find sanctions for it in the Word of God."

WILBERFORCE said of slavery, that it is "A system of the grossest injustice, of the most heathenish irreligion and immorality; of the most unprecedented degradation and unrelenting cruelty."

A distinguished slaveholder of Louisiana said, "My oldest son is ruined, and it is impossible to bring up a family in a slaveholding community without having one's children ruined."

The licentiousness of young men in slaveholding communities is almost universal; the state of religion and morals is deplorable; the disregard of human life is notorious.

Out of the slave region, patriots and philanthropists, and Christians of every name and sect, abhor and execrate the system.

[*] Chancellor Harper, of South Carolina, said in his Letters on Slavery, "It is by the existance of slavery, exempting so large a portion of our citizens from the necessity of bodily labor, that we have leisure for *intellectual pursuits*, and the means of attaining a liberal education."

SUCCESS.—The cause of peace aims to do away the custom of national war, and it is a most encouraging fact, that from the origin of special efforts in this cause in 1815, the general peace of Christendom was preserved more than thirty years.

WHAT WAR IS.—The duel of nations, a death-struggle between them, to see which can do the other the greatest amount of evil. "It is exceedingly clear," says Dr. Johnson, "that duelling, having better reasons for its barbarous violence, is more justifiable than war, in which thousands, without any cause of personal quarrel, go forth and massacre each other."

THE SPIRIT OF WAR.—"O, dreadful Pluto!" prayed Scipio, commander of the Roman armies against Carthage, "let terror and vengeance loose against the Carthagenians. To you, O ye Furies, I devote all the enemies of my republic." After the battle of Canne, a Numidian, with his nose and ears gnawed nearly off, was found lying on a dead Roman; the latter being so disabled that he could not use his arms, had risen to fury, and expired in the act of tearing his enemy with his teeth! Lieut. Page, in the Mexican war, when so mutilated by grape-shot that he could no longer speak, vented his war-spirit by writing—*We gave the Mexicans hell!* Lord Nelson charged his men, as his chief rule,—*You must hate a Frenchman as you do the devil.*

CAUSES OF WAR.—"These," says Dr. Knox, "are, for the most part, such as would disgrace any animal pretending to rationality." Modena and Bologna once (1005) went to war for a long series of years about an old bucket not worth half a dollar! The Peace Society, on inquiring into the actual causes of war, found 286 wars of magnitude among civilized nations to have had the following origin: 22 for plunder or tribute; 44 for the extension of territory; 24 for retaliation or revenge; 6 about disputed boundaries; 8 respecting points of honor or prerogative; 5 for the protection or extension of commerce; 55 civil wars; 41 about contested titles to crowns; 30 under pretence of assisting allies; 23 from mere jealousy of rival greatness; 28 religious wars, including the crusades;—*not one for defence alone!*

WHAT GREAT MEN THINK OF WAR.—*Machiavel*—"War makes villians. No man who makes war his profession, *can* be otherwise than *vicious.*"

Dean Swift—"A soldier is a being hired to kill, in cold blood, as many as he possibly can of his own species, who have never injured him."

Jefferson—"War is an instrument entirely ineffective towards redressing wrong, and multiplies instead of indemnifying losses. Will nations never devise a more rational umpire of their differences than force?"

Franklin—"All wars are follies, very expensive and very mischievous ones. There never has been, nor ever will be, any such thing as a *good war or a bad peace.* Better for mankind to settle their difficulties even by the cast of a die, than by fighting and destroying each other."

Lord Brougham—"I abominate war as unchristian. I hold it the greatest of human crimes. I deem it to include all others—violence, blood, rapine, fraud—every thing which can deform the character, alter the nature, and debase the name of man."

Robert Hall—"War is the fruitful parent of crimes. It reverses all the rules of morality. It is nothing less than a *temporary repeal of the principles of virtue.*"

Channing—"War is the concentration of all human crimes, a theatre got up at immense expense, for the exhibition of crime on a grand scale."

WHAT WARRIORS THINK OF THEIR OWN PROFESSION.—Napoleon's maxim was, *the worse the man, the better the soldier;* and Wellington publicly declared, *men who have nice scruples about religion, have no business to be soldiers.*

CHRISTIANITY *versus* WAR.—Christianity saves men; war destroys them. Christianity elevates men; war debases them. Christianity purifies men;

war corrupts them Christianity blesses men; war curses them. God says, love your enemies; war says, hate them. God says, overcome evil with good; war says overcome *evil with evil*. God says, do good unto all men; war says, do as much evil as you can to your enemies. God says, if thine enemy hunger, feed him; war says, if you do so, you shall be shot as a traitor.

Early Christians *versus* War.—They deemed it unlawful for Christians; refused on this ground to bear arms, and for such refusal suffered martyrdom. "It would be as easy to obscure the sun at mid-day," says a learned writer, "as to deny that the primitive christians denounced all war." Their common answer was, "I am a christian, and cannot fight."

War *versus* Freedom.—"Of all the enemies of public liberty," says Madison, "war is perhaps the most to be dreaded. It is the parent of armies; from these proceed debts and taxes; and debts and taxes are the well-known instruments for bringing the many under the dominion of the few. *No nation could preserve its freedom in the midst of continued warfare.*"

War Debts.—These show how expensive war has been. That of England reached in 1815 $4,325,000,000, and it now requires, for its interest and management, about $140,000,000 a year. The war debts of all Europe amounted in 1840 to nearly $10,000,000,000, four times as much as all the coin in the world. Its bare interest at six per cent, nearly $2,000,000 a day.

Cost of our Revolutionary War.—It cost England more than $700,000,000; while we borrowed of France $7,962,959, paid from our own resources $135,193,703, and issued of paper money $359,547,027; in all, $502,703,689, besides an indefinite amount of contributions from individuals and states—*more than twelve hundred millions on both sides!*

What the United States Spend for War in Peace.—From 1791 to 1832, forty-one years of peace, with the exception of two years and a half of war with England, we spent $842,000,000, eight-ninths of which were for war purposes; and from 1816 to 1834, eighteen years of peace, we paid out $464,000,000, of which $400,000,000, more than six-sevenths of the whole, went for war!

Increase of our War Expenses.—Under Washington's administration, we spent in eight years less than $11,000,000 for the army and navy, or $1,365,000 a year; and in the eight years preceding 1844, nearly $164,000,000, or $20,417,000 a year, for the same departments! an increase of 1500 per cent. in war expenses, against an increase of some 400 per cent. in population!

Expense of our Militia.—Judge Jay, some years ago, reckoned "the yearly aggregate expenses of our militia not much, if any, short of $50,000,000;" and he proved that 80 per cent of *all* our *national* expenses have been for war alone!

Havoc of Life.—At Durham, 15,000; at Agincourt, 20,000; at Bautzen and Lepanto, 25,000 each; at Austerlitz, Jena and Lutzen, 30,000 each; at Eylau, 60,000; at Waterloo and Quatre Bras, one engagement, in fact, 70,000; at Borodino, 80,000; at Fontenoy, 100,000; at Yarmouth, 150,000; at Chalons, 300,000, of Attila's army alone. Julius Cesar, in one engagement, slew 363,000; in another, 400,000; in a third, 430,000. Jenghis-Khan, in one district, butchered 1,600,000, and, in his long reign of more than forty years, sacrificed some 32,000,000 lives! Grecian wars are supposed to have destroyed 15,000,000; Jewish wars 25,000,000; the wars of the twelve Cesars 30,000,000 in all; the wars of the Roman Empire, of the Saracens and the Turks, 60,000,000 each; the wars of the Tartars, 80,000,000; those of Africa, 100,000,000; during the whole history of war, no less, according to Dr. Dick, than 14,000,000,000, or, according to Burke, 35,000,000,000!!

How to get rid of War.—Persuade nations to settle their difficulties as individuals do theirs—*by agreement between themselves, by reference and umpires mutually chosen, by a Congress of Nations*, a tribunal for them akin to our codes and courts of law for individuals in society. Let them do either of these things, and there will be no more occasion or pretext for war.

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?

Thy neighbor?—it is he whom thou
Best power to aid and bless,
Whose aching heart or burning brow
Thy soothing hand may press.

Thy neighbor?—'tis the fainting poor,
Whose eye with want is dim,
Whom hunger sends from door to door—
Go thou and succor him.

Thy neighbor?—'tis that weary man,
Whose years are at their brim,
But low with sickness, cares, and pain—
Go thou and comfort him.

Thy neighbor?—'tis the heart bereft
Of every earthly gem;
Widow and orphan, helpless left—
Go thou and shelter them.

Where'er thou meet'st a human form
Less favored than thy own,
Remember, 'tis thy neighbour worm,
Thy brother or thy son.

TO CUBA.*

BY A CUBAN SLAVE.

Cuba, oh, Cuba, when they call thee fair!
And rich and beautiful, the queen of isles!
Star of the West, and ocean's gem most rare!
Oh, say to them who mock thee with such wiles.
Take off these flowers, and view these lifeless spoils
That wait the worm; behold the hues beneath
The pale cold cheek, and seek for living smiles,
Where beauty lies not in the arms of death,
And bondage taints not with its poisoned breath.

TO ABOLITIONISTS.†

"——————— The poor forsaken ones,
Shall they be left a prey to savage power,
And cry to heaven for help, and not be heard?
Gallant, generous band,
Go on, pursue, assert the sacred cause;
Stand forth, ye proxies of all-ruling providence;
Saints shall assist ye with prevailing prayers,
And warring angels combat on your side!"

IS THIS THE LAND?

Is this the land our fathers' loved?
The freedom which they sought to win?
Is this the soil they trod upon?
Are these the graves they slumber in?
Are we the sons by whom are borne
The mantles which the dead have worn?

And shall we crouch above those graves,
With craven soul and fetter'd lip,
Yoked in with marked and branded slaves,
And tremble at the master's whip.

By their enlarging souls, which burst
The bonds and fetters round them set—
By the free pilgrim spirit nursed
Within our inmost bosoms yet—
By all above, around, below—
Be ours the indignant answer, "NO."

LINES

WRITTEN UPON HEARING THE NOMINATION OF THE CONVENTION AT BUFFALO, OCTOBER 21, 1847.

Fling out, fling out your banners
Upon the dancing gale,
And let the nation welcome there
The names of King and Hale.
And sound the bugle cheerily,
From hillside to the sea,
While lofty hearts are gathering round
The banner of the free.

Tramp close, the little squadron,
Foot to foot, and side by side.
While our noble leaders gallantly
Before our banners ride;
Eye beams eye, and brother's hand
Is grasp'd by brother there,
While the clarion of freedom
Rings out upon the air.

Why ride they out before us,
Those leaders, King and Hale?
Have they upon the battle field
Down-trodden corses pale?
Or have they borne the spoiler's brand
To happy homes afar,
And blasted fireside happiness
With the bloody hand of war?

Nay! not for this are chosen
The leaders of our band;
Theirs is a nobler bravery,
A loftier command—
'Tis that they dare with ringing words
To battle with the wrong,
And do not fear beside the *weak*
To strive against the *strong*.

'Tis that they will not stoop to kiss
The garments, trailing low,
Of the foul and sinful spirit
Whence slavery's curses flow,
But ever 'mid the abject throng
Who prone and humble fall,
They stand like pillars, stern and proud
And scornful over all.

Rise, countrymen of Washington,
And shake the dust away,
And gather round our champions,
With hearts as warm as they!
Fling party strivings to the winds,
Let prejudice give o'er,
And rally round our country's flag,
To stain its folds no more.

Ho! freemen! fling your banners out
Upon the dancing gale,
And let the nation welcome there
The names of KING and HALE.
And sound the bugle cheerily,
From hillside to the sea,
While lofty hearts are gathering round
The banner of the free.

EDWARD D. HOWARD.

Orwell, Ohio, November, 1847.

* I saw the system, perhaps, in its most matured development, at one of its prominent head quarters, in the island of Cuba; upon those beauteous shores which nature seems to have intended and fitted for a terrestrial paradise; where such is the prodigal richness of a tropical vegetation, and such the unclouded brightness of a tropical climate, that to live there I felt almost that I could be a slave, but not a slaveholder.—LORD MORPETH.

† Quoted by Lord Morpeth, June 6, 1843.

THE DIFFERENCE.—"As I was standing in the British House of Lords, a few years since," says an American traveller, "the House suddenly adjourned, after a session of less than an hour. As the Lord Chancellor was passing me he met a member of the House of Commons coming into the Hall, who said, in my hearing, 'What, my Lord, adjourned already?' 'Yes,' replied the Chancellor, 'we have no constituency to humbug.'"

Maximilian, a Roman youth, said, "I am a Christian, and cannot fight."

NEW ENGLAND ENTERPRIZE.—Cannot Southerners see that *free* institutions, *free* labor, the versatility and industry of *free* men, and the aggregation of capital and labor in the work-shops and manufactories of a *free* people, have, under God, wrought these wonders?

"Massachusetts wears no chains and spurns all bribes. She goes now and will ever go for Free Soil and Free Men, for Free Lips and a Free Press, for a Free Land and a Free World." Thus said the Worcester Convention—and it was nobly said. Will Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Abbott Lawrence, George Bancroft, R. C. Winthrop, say, Amen!

A man once asked JOHN QUINCY ADAMS what he most of all lamented in his life, and he replied, "My impetuous temper and vituperative speech; that I have not always returned good for evil, but in the madness of my blood have said things that I am ashamed of before my God!" Of all the noble sentiments uttered by this eminent statesman, nothing is superior to this.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS once said, "There is no official act of the Chief Magistrate, however momentous, or however minute, but it should be traceable to a dictate of duty pointing to the welfare of the people."

Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God.

"Dear as you are to me," wrote the mother of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to her son, "I would much rather you should have found your grave in the ocean you have crossed, or that an untimely death cross you in your infant years, than see you an immoral, profligate, or graceless child." And, alluding to her father, she said, he "left you a legacy more valuable than gold or silver; he left you his blessing and his prayers that you might become a useful citizen, a guardian of the Laws, Liberty, and Religion of your country."

He who acts contrary to the light he is favored with, as certainly obscures it, as he who is faithful to its discoveries increases its emanations.

To treat inquirers after truth as its enemies, tends to interrupt its progress and to turn them from it.

Benevolence and war cannot exist together.

"Where Liberty dwells," said FRANKLIN, "there is my country."

Deem that day lost whose setting sun
Records no worthy action done.

They are the rich whose treasures lie
In hearts, not hands; in heaven, not here;
Whose ways are marked by pity's sigh,
And mercy's tear.

Sharpe, Clarkson, Wilberforce, and their coadjutors, were truly "as a beacon upon the top of a mountain, and as an ensign on a hill."

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN DELAWARE.—Petitions are in circulation to abolish slavery in this State. The following is the whole petition, viz: "Your petitioners, notable citizens of the State of Delaware, respectfully ask that you will enact such laws as in your wisdom may be deemed necessary for the immediate abolition of slavery in Delaware, with the least possible injury to vested rights."

THE SLAVE ABDUCTION CASE.—Three hundred and thirty indictments have been preferred by the grand jury of Washington against Drayton, Sears and English, who were found in charge of the schooner Pearl, in which seventy-seven absconding slaves were found at the time of her capture on the 16th of April last. They will be defended by able counsel.

Miss Martineau, after returning to England from this country said, "The most beautiful sight I saw in the United States, was a fugitive slave leaping from a boat, below Niagara Falls, on to the shore of Canada."

The Bible, God's *Magna Charta* of human liberty, has been wound around with the slaveholder's lash, to keep its divine revelations from the bondman.

And hath made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the earth.

BETS.—Every man who bets, even so much as a dime on the election of President, or the result in any State or locality where he is to vote, is deprived of his vote by a law of New York. To bet is to disfranchise yourself. Let all be warned!

The Presidential election takes place throughout the Union on Tuesday, the 7th of November. The Electoral College will contain 291 members (counting 4 for Wisconsin), of which 146 will be a majority.

INCREASE OF VOTES.—The popular vote, since 1828, for President, has been as follows:—

Years.	Voters.
1828 - - - -	1,162,418
1832 - - - -	1,250,298
1836 - - - -	1,501,298
1840 - - - -	2,420,659
1844 - - - -	2,702,549
In 1848, the vote will exceed - -	3,000,000

The revival of the Mosaic Law would be the extinction of slavery.

WIVES.—Where and how, then, do men find their wives? In the quiet homes of their parents or guardians—at the fireside, where the domestic graces and feelings are alone demonstrated. These are the charms which most sure attract the high as well as the humble. Against these, all the finery and airs in the world sink into insignificance.

Leave intoxicating drinks to the drunkard, and ere another generation goes down to the grave, the manufacture, sale, and use of these liquors as a beverage, will have terminated. "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God."

CHARITY, OR LOVE.—The desire of power in excess, caused angels to fall; the desire of knowledge to excess caused man to fall; but in charity is no excess, neither can man nor angels come into danger by it.—*Bacon.*

What a sight America would be, if there were no national crime, no slavery, no party strife; but twenty-millions of men, all freemen, all virtuous, all Christian men! Then might our fathers, who sowed the seed here, turn their eyes from the splendors of heaven, to look down upon the conduct of their children.

The Fugitive Slave.—Elihu Burritt says, after meeting abroad an absconding slave:—"I plead guilty for my country, with a sense of shame I cannot describe. Having two overcoats, for the first time in my life, I put the best of the twain upon him—a warm and thick one—and felt new comfort in the one I wore. The hat I had worn for two years fitted him well; and I left him with a feeling of gratitude that I could give even so poor 'a freedom suit' to an American slave in London."

In God's Book of Remembrance—that Souvenir of Eternity—will be preserved charities of celestial water that never found a record or remembrance on earth.—*Burritt's Sparks.*

A Soft Answer Turneth away Wrath.—The horse of a pious man in Massachusetts happening to stray into the road, a neighbor of the man who owned the horse, put him in the pound. Meeting the owner soon after, he told him what he had done, and added, "If I ever catch him in the road hereafter, I'll do just so again." "Neighbor," replied the other, "not long since I looked out of my window, in the night, and saw your cattle in my mowing ground, and I drove them out and shut them in your yard; and *I'll do it again.*" Struck with the reply, the man liberated the horse from the pound, and paid the charges himself.

Deacon Hunt.—He was naturally a high tempered man, and used to beat his oxen over their heads, as all his neighbors did. It was observed that when he became a Christian, his cattle were remarkably docile. A friend enquired into the secret. "Why," said the deacon, "formerly, when my oxen were a little contrary, I flew into a passion, and beat them unmercifully. This made the matter worse. Now, when they do not behave well, I go behind the load, sit down, and sing Old Hundred. I don't know how it is, but the psalm tune has a surprising effect upon my oxen."

Scolding Children.—I will tell you what good it does to scold at your children for doing what you have told them not to do—just as much good as to scold an unruly ox for jumping over the fence and eating the green corn contrary to orders previously given to him. Children are governed by two motives; the hope of reward and fear of unpleasant consequences. A stream of scolding, as long as from sun to sun, never yet had any other effect on children than to render them wholly regardless of what is said to them. If you wish to make your children troublesome, scold them occasionally. If you wish to make them bad, scold at them a little harder, louder, and more frequently. If you wish to ruin them and relinquish all hope of conquering them, scold continually, and you will be sure to gain your object.

Test of Fraternity.—"Brother," said a young Parisian disciple of the fraternizing philosophy, to his young fellow-traveller, "pay my fare for me." "I cannot," was the reply. "How, citizen! are we not brothers?" "Ah, yes, but our purses are not sisters!"

Artesian Wells (from Artois, in France) are those which are made by boring into the earth, till the instrument reaches the water, which, from internal pressure, flows spontaneously, like a fountain.

REMOVAL.

THE

DEPOSITORY, READING ROOM, AND OFFICE

OF THE

American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society

Have been removed from 22 Spruce Street, to

No. 61 John Street, near William,

NEW YORK.

HAVING secured this central and eligible location, the Executive Committee earnestly desire that every friend of the cause, visiting New York, will make it a point to call and obtain a supply of the Society's publications, and other works on the subject of slavery, of which it is intended that a full supply shall be kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country, enclosing the cash, and directing by what mode of conveyance the parcels shall be sent, will receive prompt attention.

Files of all the Anti-Slavery papers published in the United States are carefully preserved, and are accessible to all visitors, *free of charge*. A large number of Religious and Literary Newspapers are also received and filed.

THE OFFICE OF THE

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

has also been removed to the same building. Communications and packages for either Society should be directed as above.

WILLIAM HARNED,
Publishing and Office Agent.

MAY 1848.

THE NATIONAL ERA:

Washington City, District of Columbia.

G. BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN G. WHITTIER, Corresponding Editor.

THE leading purpose of this Journal is the discussion of the question of Slavery, and the advocacy of the main principles of the Liberty Party. Due attention is given to Social and Political Questions of general importance; nor are the interests of a Pure Literature overlooked.

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